FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SHIELD-82 MILITARY MANEUVERS

Romanians Arrive

AU221455 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 22 (BTA) -- Today the soldiers of the Romanian Army who will take part in the "Shield-82" military exercises arrived in the country. On this occasion a meeting was held with the citizens of the region and representatives of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. The armies of the socialist countries are a reliable defender of the achievements of their peoples, of peace and security in the world, it was stressed at the meeting. An officer of the Bulgarian People's Army stressed the great significance of "Shield-82" for raising the combat capacity of the armies of the socialist countries.

Kulikov Activities

AU221928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] On 22 September, after visiting the allied troops and staffs which have arrived for the Shield-82 maneuvers, USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact allied armed forces, and Army Gen Anatliy Gribkov, commander of the Warsaw Pact General Staff, departed from Bulgaria. They were seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, commander of the maneuvers; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander of the general staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the main political administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; and by deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers. Col Gen Vladimir (Yakushin), representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact allied armed forces at the Bulgarian People's Army, was also at the departure, as were generals and officers of the fraternal armies who had arrived for the "Shield-82" maneuvers.

Troops 'Prepared'

LD232102 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Shumen, 23 Sep (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, visited the camp of the Hungarian troops participating in the army exercises called "Shield-82" which is to begin shortly in Bulgaria. He found that the soldiers and the staffs were appropriately prepared to cope with the tasks they are facing. A leader of the Hungarian troops said that the Hungarian soldiers have all the necessary means and conditions to worthily represent the Hungarian People's Army.

CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD222046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The 14th session of the Commission of CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers in Warsaw is continuing. Today there was a plenary discussion of a report on development of trade exchange within the framework of domestic trade. This concerns the exchange of surpluses of certain goods and commodities not envisaged in foreign trade agreements and contracts. The scale of this exchange if growing. Thus, in 1981 it grew in relation to the previous year by almost 19 percent, whereas now it will increase by a further 6.4 percent. The exchange of industrial goods predominates, especially in clothing, domestic products and souvenirs. The variety and range offered in the exchange of goods surpluses are being continuously enriched.

Addenda submitted by individual delegations to programs of scientific and technical cooperation and exchange of information were also discussed at today's session. It has been agreed that the next, 15th session of the commission of CEMA domestic trade ministers will take place next October in Bucharest. Tomorrow will be a day of recess in the plenary session. The signing of a protocol is envisaged the day after tomorrow.

GDR'S FISCHER DISCUSSES MADRID MEETING

LD202146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0205 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, has welcomed and supported the appeal adopted at the Stockholm foreign ministers meeting of neutral and nonaligned European states to undertake new efforts for a positive outcome of the Madrid meeting. In a letter to Sweden's foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, Oskar Fischer emphasizes that a successful conclusion on the negotiations in Madrid, especially an agreement on the convening of a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe, would effectively help to shape detente lastingly and effectively. In the shadow of the policy of arms buildup and confrontation by certain circles, their plans on the practicality and winnability of a nuclear war, mutually beneficial relations and the peaceful cooperation between states with differing social systems cannot prosper. The improvement of the international situation depends to a large extent on how relations between the European states shape up.

Detente started in Europe; the Helsinki Final Act documents this important stage in the history of our continent. Hence it is the duty of the European states, during an unsettled and worrying time, to give new, strong impetus to the process launched in Helsinki. In this sense the Madrid meeting has become a touchstone for the political willingness of its member states to continue detente. Its success would be useful to all European states and beneficial to citizens in East and West.

The GDR foreign minister's letter promises that the GDR will continue to be prepared to work constructively with all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act for a conclusion to the Madrid meeting corresponding to the expectations of the European peoples.

CSSR DELEGATE SCORES NATO ARMS INCREASE

LD232322 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- The West one-sidedly increases its military potential in Central Europe with the aim to change the present approximate balance of military forces to its benefit, Czechoslovak delegate Ambassador Emil Keblusek stressed here Thursday at the opening of the 28th round of the Vienna discussions on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The NATO states have not appreciated the proposals and partial measures which the socialist states had submitted at the Vienna discussions, the Czechoslovak delegate said, adding that the socialist states submitted their draft agreement on February 18 this year. The document generalized previous constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states and took into consideration a number of ideas of the Western standpoint and security interest of states which have a special status at the discussions.

Emil Keblusek also analysed a new Western proposal from the conclusion of the 27th round, and underlined that its aim is to gain one-sided military advantages to the detriment of the security of the socialist states. The main concession from the agreed mandate of the Vienna discussions is the fact that armament should be completely excluded from the process of mutual reduction. The socialist countries are of the opinion that it is nothing but an effort to have free hands for the expansion of military arsenals in Central Europe, Emil Keblusek stressed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUSAK-LED DELEGATION

Husak Speech at Ceremony

AU231142 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 82 p 7

[Report on speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, on presenting the Order of Klement Gottwald to Todor Zhivkov, BCP secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia on 21 September]

[Text] When presenting the Order of Klement Gottwald to T. Zhivkov, G. Husak said:

I am glad that on the occasion of our party and state delegation's visit I can fulfill the pleasant duty of presenting you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, with the highest Czechoslovak decoration -- the Order of Klement Gottwald, which -- on the proposal of the CSSR highest party and state bodies -- has been awarded to you on the occasion of that important anniversary in life, your 70th birthday. Do accept this decoration as an expression of appreciation of your personal merits in the development and strengthening of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people.

The communists and the working people of Czechoslovakia hold you, the highest party and state representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in great and deserved esteem. We hold you in esteem as a firm communist, ardent patriot and internationalist, important representative of the international communist and workers movement, untiring fighter for lasting peace, for the victory of the cause of socialism and progress. You have always put all your energy, ability and experience fully at the service of the workers class and of the working people of Bulgaria. You stood in the front ranks of the revolutionary struggle waged by the party and the Bulgarian people against capitalism and fascism, for freedom and independence and for the victory of socialism. The successes which your people have achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party are permanently linked with your lifelong selfless work permeated by loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Your sincere affinity with the CPCZ, our country and the Czechoslovak people is well known in the CSSR. It is also your great merit that the firm fraternal Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations are successfully developing in the interest of our nations and common socialist goals.

Comrade Zhivkov, I highly value the sincere, comradely, human relations of trust, respect and understanding, which over the years have come into being between the two of us. As a result of our meetings permit me once again to congratulate you on this award from the bottom of my heart and wish you sound health, personal happiness and many new successes in your responsible work for the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the happy life of the Bulgarian people in peace.

Zhivkov Expresses Thanks

AU231150 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 82 p 7

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on receiving the Order of Klement Gottwald, presented to him in Sofia on 21 September by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak, I accept with emotion the Order of Klement Gottwald which you have presented me on the occasion of my 70th birthday. I am profoundly moved not only because I was awarded this high Czechoslovak decoration bearing the name of Klement Gottwald, the great son of the Czechoslovak people and the CPCZ, an important representative of the communist and workers movement and one of the most ardent proponents of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship, but also because this is the recognition of my activity as communist, as the party and state representative of socialist Bulgaria.

I am pleased not only because this wish Czechoslovak decoration is the expression of the appreciation of my contribution to the development and strengthening of the faternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR. I am moved because I accept this decoration as the expression of honor to the BCP, its glorious revolutionary past and its construction [budovatelska] present, as recognition of its struggle for freedom, for the socialist endeavor of the entire Bulgarian nation, whose loyal son I have tried to be my whole life.

I thank the CPCZ Central Committee and you personally, Comrade Husak, for the high decoration, the kind words and the great appreciation of my activity.

The order of the Klement Gottwald is all the dearer to me because the personality and the work of Klement Gottwald are closely linked with the personality and the work of Georgi Dimitrov. These two immortal sons of our nations founded the unshakable friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and nations.

This decoration is all the dearer to me also because it is you, dear Comrade Husak, experienced representative of the CPCZ and of the Czechoslovak state, who is presenting it to me. We have always seen in your person a great friend of the Bulgarian people. This decoration is all the dearer to me also because it will always remind me of this official friendly visit by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation to our country; a visit which will yield new, strong stimuli for the deepening and expansion of our fraternal relations and all-round cooperation.

I accept this high decoration with most sincere thanks and would like to assure you that I and all Bulgarian communists and working people will do everything necessary for the further development and strengthening of friendship between our parties, states and nations, of friendship built on the common and cherished ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism; I would like to assure you that we will work untiringly for the strengthening of the unity of our socialist community headed by the Soviet Union; I would like to assure you that we will work untiringly for the victory of peace and socialism!

Once again: cordial thanks.

Zhivkov Speaks

AU231055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at friendship rally in honor of the visiting CSSR party-state delegation led by CSSR President Gustav Husak on 23 September in Varna -- live, intercepted in progress]

[Text] The Bulgarian-CSSR friendship strengthened even more in our people's struggle against fascism. Implementing their international duty dozens of Bulgarians selflessly fought in the ranks of the Slovak partisans, on the barricades of the Prague insurrection, shed their blood in the common struggle.

After the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the CSSR, a victory achieved with the decisive assistance of the glorious Soviet Army, the traditional Bulgarian-CSSR friendship and our cooperation began to develop on new and even stronger ideological and political foundations. These foundations were established with the first friendship treaty, signed in 1948 by the great sons of our peoples, Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, noted figures of the international communist and workers' movement. Recently the Bulgarian communists and people and the international communist and workers movement as well as all fighters for peace, democracy and social progress, marked the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birthday. Today at this meeting I would like, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the BCP and all Bulgarian communists and working people, to express our gratitude to you, Comrade Husak, and to the CPCZ Central Committee and all CSSR public, mass, and cultural organs and organizations as well as the entire fraternal CSSR working people for the respect and deep emotions shown toward the personality, cause and legacy of Georgi Dimitrov. [applause, exclamations "Eternal friendship!"]

You expressed this respect and these emotions through the various and numerous initiatives organized by your country on Dimitrov's 100th birthday.

Dear Comrade Husak, dear CSSR friends, during the short time of your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, you visited some industrial installations and established contact with the working people. I hope that this allowed you to get a full and direct impression of the achievements and life in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and our successes in the construction of the developed socialist society. Implementing the April principles of the BCP Central Committee of 1956, our country has achieved remarkable successes in its socioeconomic development. What do I mean by this? A fast and stable pace of developing the national economy was set in motion. The basic production funds increased more than 8-fold, and industrial production more than 11-fold. The agrarian production increased almost 30-fold. The productivity of the Bulgarian people is constantly growing. As the 12th BCP Congress in April 1981 noted, now, with justifiable patriotic pride, we can declare: Under the leadership of the BCP and with the selfless work of the millions of working people, we mark the first decade after adopting the BCP program on the construction of -- simply -- a new and second Bulgaria. Thus we enter the second decade with two Bulgarias. [applause]

During the last 18 months since the 12th BCP Congress, showing great enthusiasm and consciousness, the working collectives are implementing the congress' decision. The plan on the country's socioeconomic development is successfully being implemented and the economy continues to steadily develop. The national income and the volume of industrial and agrarian production grows. New quality transformations in developing the material-technical basis have taken place, and the people's standard of living has increased. All this is a bright example of the further intensification of the people's economy and the consistent application of the new economic approach and its mechanism. The successes of socialist Bulgaria are a result of the inspired work of the workers class, the farmers and the people's intelligentsia. These successes are also a result of the leading role and organizational work of the BCP, the activity of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and all public organizations and the entire population. Simultaneously, we realize that our success would have been impossible without the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance of the other socialist countries, especially the fraternal friendship and assistance of the great USSR. [applause, exclamation "BCP!"]

Our people can justifiably be proud of their successes. However, they also realize that there are many unsolved problems, about which we speak openly, honestly and fight relentless. We, however, are firmly convinced that we shall overcome these difficulties and that the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress will be fully implemented. We are convinced that during the current 5-year plan period Bulgaria will take a new and large step forward in constructing the developed socialist society.

Dear CSSR friends, the Bulgarian people are closely following the great social and working activity of the fraternal CSSR people in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. They rejoice from the bottom of their hearts over your achievements in socialist construction. We are happy that today the CSSR is a firm and reliable link in the powerful community of the socialist countries. [applause, exclamations "Eternal friendship!"]

What has been achieved by the CSSR people in the almost 35 years of socialist construction is proof of the great achievements of the socialist social regime. Your achievements attest to the [word indistinct] abilities of your people, who after the victory of the socialist revolution started marching along the road of responsibility for their destiny. However, what has been achieved is first of all a result of the consistent Marxism-Leninist policy of the CPCZ and its Central Committee, led by the loyal son of the workers class and consistent fighter for the victory of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, Comrade Gustav Husak, the great and cordial friend of Bulgaria! [applause, exclamations "BCP, BCP!"]

From this tribune I would like to wish you, dear CSSR comrades, and through you, all the CSSR working people new and even greater successes in the construction of the developed socialist society. [applause]

Comrades. Today, at this meeting, I would like to express my complete satisfaction with the talks we have conducted with the CSSR party-state delegation. What are the main results of these talks? We reached the conclusion that after the visit of the Bulgarian party-state delegation to the CSSR in September 1979, our friendship and cooperation are developing even more dynamically. Today there is not a single area of our countries' political, public, social and cultural life which is not developing successfully and in which there is no mutual and beneficial cooperation. This is really wonderful. Our delegation made a positive evaluation of the connections between the party, state and governmental organs, as well as the parliaments, ministries and public organizations of our countries. We are unanimous that the cooperation between our parties, their central committees, the okrug party committees and organs and the working people throughout our countries is successfully developing. This contributes even more to the mutual (?alliance) of our peoples and to the strengthening of the Bulgarian-CSSR friendship.

Our delegation discussed in detail the possibilities and further trends of developing our cooperation in all areas. We devoted especially great attention to issues pertaining to developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This is only natural because this cooperation has decisive importance for the further socialist progress of the two countries. We noted that our trade balance is increasing annually. The trade balance for the period 1976-1980 is equal to that of the preceding 8 years. During 1981, the second year of the current 5-year plan, the trade balance was almost 27 percent higher than that of 1980. It is gratifying that our cooperation gradually includes the new modern forms, above all specialization and production sharing. We can point to our relations as an example of production sharing within the CEMA framework.

During our present talks with the CSSR party and state leaders, we reviewed the possibilities and signed agreements for a considerable increase in our economic cooperation. This will include expanding the economic and scientific-cooperation between Bulgaria and the CSSR and charting out long-range prospects for increasing and varying the Bulgarian-CSSR economic and scientific-technical relations. The utilization of higher forms of cooperation in various branches will have great significance for the two countries' economy. I would like to more specifically stress the strengthening of the achievements in our automobile-assembly, heavy machine-building, electronics and other areas. The basic trends also envisage the better utilization of our countries' natural resources. The acceleration of their economic development will give a new and powerful impetus to our comprehensive relations. This corresponds to the historic traditions and the general and vital interests of the Bulgarian and the CSSR peoples, two fraternal and socialist peoples. [Applause]

Comrades, during our talks we also made a comprehensive analysis of the international situation. Our opinions on and evaluation of all problems of international affairs coincide. Today mankind is living during a complex and tense period of sharp confrontation between the two main trends in the international arena. On the one side this is the consistent course of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive world public, aimed at controlling the arms race, disarmament, preventing nuclear catastrophe and stabilizing peace and international cooperation. On the other side is the course of the United States and some other countries, aimed at intensifying the arms race and using a policy of threats and interference in the internal affairs of our states. Today imperialism kindles hotbeds of tension and conflicts.

New hotbeds are being created in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Recently, with the assistance of leading circles of the U.S. administration, Israel began a monstrous aggression against sovereign Lebanon and attempted to annihilate by force the Palestinian national resistance. Mankind was shocked and horrified and condemned the unbelievable cruelty of the Israeli invaders, who forsaking no means destroyed vast territories and killed and maimed thousands of innocent and peaceful citizens. Mankind acknowledged the heroism of the soldiers of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanon's national patriotic forces who in an unequal struggle selflessly defended their people from annihilation and left west Beirut undefeated in order to save the population. Ignoring the norms of international law, the UN resolution and the agreements which have been reached, the Israeli aggressors conducted a mass slaughter of the defenseless people in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut. This deed shocked the world and finally unmasked the militaristic policy and crimes of Israel and the hypocritical policy and crimes of its allies from Washington with respect to the Palestinian people and the situation in the Middle East.

Our peoples, together with all peace-loving and progressive peoples throughout the world, indignantly condemn the Israeli aggression and demand an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. [applause] It is our deep conviction that a comprehensive and lasting solution of the Middle East problem can be achieved only after Israel unconditionally withdraws all its troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, only after the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine are implemented, including the right to establish their own independent state. [applause] The principles on which a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved were precisely and clearly formulated by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Yes, the present international situation is tense and complicated.

Life every more convincingly proves that the imperialist course of intensifying the arms race, confrontation, threats and instigation is devoid of any prospects. Every day there are more people, statemen, public figures and simple people who understand that there is nothing more valuable than peace. There can be only one outcome to the present situation -- equal and positive negotiations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security really aimed at limiting and reducing the various kinds of weapons and protecting world peace. Constructive proposals for such negotiations were included in the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and reiterated in the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Congress, at the festive meeting in Tashkent, at the 19th congress of Lenin's Komsomol, and in his message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The unilateral commitment by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and its proposal to the leading circles of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to adopt a declaration that they will not expand their sphere of activity over other areas of the world -- Asia, Africa and Latin America -- as well as the entire Soviet program on disarmament based on the principles of equality and equal security for the countries emerge as a historical chance of saving the planet from thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

The Bulgarian people, together with all peace-loving forces, warmly support the proposals and initiatives of the USSR, whose supreme goal is peace and the happiness of all people throughout the world. At the 12th BCP Congress and the period after the congress, our party and country proposed new and constructive initiatives for strengthening peace, continuing detente and developing good-neighborly cooperation in the Balkans. Among these were the proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, as well as the proposal on convening a summit meeting of the Balkan countries.

Comrades, in their attempts to achieve military superiority, world domination and a desire to impose their will on other peoples, the imperialist circles are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries in order to delay their ascending development. Discriminatory measures are being applied against Poland and the USSR. However, Poland was, is and will be a socialist state. [applause] Poland is receiving and will continue to receive the comprehensive assistance of the socialist countries in order to overcome its difficulties. There is no doubt that the so-called discriminatory measures will not achieve their goal. Strengthening unity and cooperation and developing relations with the countries which are interested in strengthening peace and international cooperation, united in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Poland will secure its further development along the road of socialism and communism. The strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community is especially important in the present international situation. We shall do everything within our power to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, led by the USSR. [applause] We shall do everything to further strengthen the Warsaw Pact, which guarantees the peaceful and creative work of our peoples. [applause] Our country attributes special importance to perfecting and expanding the multifaceted economic and scientific-technical cooperation within CEMA. In our talks we devoted special attention to the issue of the international socialist division and its role in strengthening scientific-technical progress and ensuring the further and accelerated development of the national economy of the CEMA countries. We stressed the great importance of the last CEMA session and the documents adopted by it on the cooperation of the member countries and the broad utilization of microprocessing technology, organizing and utilizing production sharing and specialization through economic robots, solving various economic problems and operating in the area of nuclear energy.

The CSSR friends and we attribute great importance to the forthcoming CEMA-member summit.

Dear Comrade Husak, dear Comrade Strougal, dear CSSR friends, I would like to assure you that we shall do everything to implement the agreements between our parties and countries and will do everything for developing the Bulgarian-CSSR friendship and bilateral cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the common cause of world socialism, progress and peace. [applause] Please convey to the CSSR communists and friendly people our cordial wishes for successes in constructing the developed socialist society.

Long live the CSSR! [applause, exclamations "Eternal Friendship!"]

Let the friendship and cooperation between the BSP and the CPCZ strengthen and develop! [applause, exclamations "BCP! BCP!"]

Let the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR and between the Bulgarian and CSSR people strengthen and develop! [applause, exclamations "Friendship!"]

Let our socialist community led by the USSR strengthen and prosper!

Long live peace! Long live communism! [applause, indistinct exclamations]

Husak Speaks at Rally

AU231254 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary general and CSSR president, at friendship rally on 23 September in Varna, in Czech, with superimposed Bulgarian translation -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian friends, comrades, we are happy that at the end of the official and friendly visit of our delegation in fraternal Bulgaria, we have the opportunity to meet you -- the Varna working people -- at today's manifestation of the Bulgarian-CSSR friendship. On behalf of the CSSR delegation and on my own personal behalf, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, sincerely, for the cordial hospitality and fraternal friendship shown to the CPCZ and our socialist homeland. [applause] Simultaneously, I would like to thank Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his warm words and high evaluation of the policy and activity of our party and the work and successes of the CSSR working people in constructing the developed socialist society. [applause] Please allow me to express the cordial and fraternal greetings of our party, Central Committee and the CSSR Government and working people to you and all Bulgarian communists and the entire people. [applause] The CSSR people cherish the most sincere and friendly feelings toward the friendly and fraternal Bulgarian people. We in our country highly value this friendship, which strengthened in the struggle against fascism and in the common road of the struggle for constructing the socialist society. We believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our communist parties and countries and peoples are today rich, strong and comprehensive. [applause, exclamations "Friendship!"]

I express the firm willingness and steady resolve to continue our strong and friendly alliance in the struggle for constructing socialism and ensuring a lasting and just peace in the world. [applause] Dear comrades, the Socialist CSSR sincerely values the efforts which the Bulgarian people are making under the leadership of the BCP -- their Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- and its Central Committee headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, a tested fighter for the socialist development and happy life of Bulgaria, leading figure of the international communist and workers movement, firm Marxist-Leninist and committed internationalist and a good friend of our people, for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on constructing the developed socialist society. [applause]

Regardless of the fact that our visit was very short, we succeeded in seeing everywhere the successes in constructing the socialist society. Today Bulgaria is a country with a developed industry, agriculture, science, modern technology, extensive apartment construction, and construction of schools, cultural health and other institutions. Bulgaria is a country which takes great care of the young population and a country with a rising standard of living and guaranteed social security for the population. Thanks to the consistent international peaceful policy and the strong relations of friendship, alliance and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and thanks to its active participation in the struggle for detente, strengthening peace, disarmament and developing peaceful international cooperation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is enjoying great international authority. All this is a result of the purposeful policy of the BCP and the tireless work of the workers class, the cooperative farmers, the intellgentsia and the entire Bulgarian peoples. Your beautiful area and okrug are evidence of the progress and prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

Annually hundreds of thousands of CSSR citizens who come to Bulgaria to rest and gather new strength for the socialist construction can also see your progress. We sincerely and cordially greet you on your successes and wish you new successes along the road of constructing the developed socialist society and your work for the triumph of your country and the happy life of the Bulgarian people. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the CSSR working people, led by our party, are making great efforts to implement the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, which set new tasks related to constructing socialism in our country. This is now the focus of attention of the party and state organs, the trade unions and the youth and other public organizations united in the fatherland front. Thanks to the honest and selfless work of our people, we have achieved many good results in our economy and improved the people's standard of living. The socialist regime as well as the leading role of the party has strengthened. The standard of living and the social security of the people are improving. No one who works today has to be afraid of the future. We are implementing the program on strengthening and further developing the socialist democracy and perfecting the political system. The results which have been achieved show that the CPCZ policy enjoys the overwhelming support of the CSSR working people. This is a constructive basis upon which we are building our further plans and intentions.

Many positive trends are evident in the development of our economy. Certain qualitative indexes have improved. We must take under consideration that we in the CSSR are working under complicated domestic and international conditions. We have solved many difficult problems. We do not always succeed in adapting ourselves to the new conditions as quickly and consistently as required by needs. Therefore, we must direct our attention even more to the ever better and fuller utilization of everything we have. The basic tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress remain in effect, namely, to ensure greater efficiency and quality of labor in all areas of life.

Comrades, in our talks with the leading representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we could note with great satisfaction that the friendship between the Bulgarian and CSSR peoples has strengthened further. [applause] Implementing the legacy of the great sons of our peoples, Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov, who in 1948 signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and thus created the basis of accelerated development of our bilateral relations, we are acting for the benefit of our peoples. [applause] The results of mutual cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres as well as in science, education, health care and other areas, prove that the decisions adopted during the visit to the CSSR of the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in September 1979 are successfully being implemented. We shall further develop our cooperation and use all resources for this goal. This shall also contribute to the general struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

We are convinced that the present visit of the CSSR party-state delegation will be a new impetus in further developing our relations. The results of the talks with the highest Bulgarian representatives which were really friendly, sincere, [words indistinct] again confirmed the full agreement of opinions on all matters discussed. [applause]

We shall further devote special attention to the CSSR-Bulgarian economic cooperation in accordance with the tasks of economic policy set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. We shall support the dynamic development of our relations on the basis of a mutually beneficial division of labor and the coordination of the national plans. Our trade is also expanding. Its structure is constantly changing in accordance with the changes in material needs. The share of specialization and production sharing within the CEMA framework is increasing. The production of trucks by the [name indistinct] CSSR plant and the Madara plant in Bulgaria is a very good example of our cooperation.

In our talks we mutually confirmed our determination to further utilize the progressive forms of cooperation on the basis of long-range programs in the future. The active economic cooperation of our countries creates preconditions for extensive scientific-technical cooperation. Our economic cooperation [words indistinct] is an important moving force for further strengthening and developing CEMA. The two countries are actively participating in the preparation of the CEMA-member summit meeting.

Our talks also confirmed our mutual and firm determination to further develop the cooperation between the party and state organs, the legal, trade union, youth and other organs, public organizations, cultural and scientific institutions.

Comrades. The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are strong units of the socialist community. For our two countries it is especially important while implementing our tasks and common goals that we can rely on the sincere friendship, strong alliance and comprehensive and constantly expanding cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. [applause]

At the time of increasing political pressure and economic discrimination on the part of the West, the significance of our friendship and cohesion in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA grows even more. This sincere frendship and firm alliance have a special importance today while we implement the principles of our peace-loving foreign policy.

In the struggle of the forces of socialism and peace against imperialism and war, we want first of all that the relations between states with different social systems be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, and that the relations of mutual confidence and cooperation be restored. Let us constantly look for ways of strengthening peace, removing the hotbeds of war and ensuring the conditions for the peaceful life and calm work of our people.

Today the most reactionary imperialist forces and especially the United States are placing serious obstacles on the road of detente. In its striving to gain strategic domination in the world, the United States kindles the arms race. It is creating an atmosphere of confrontation, lack of confidence and suspicion in international relations and increasing the danger of a worldwide armed conflict. In contrast to the accepted norms of international relations and the commitments undertaken at various opportunities, and especially in contrast to the Helsinki Final Act, the United States is applying in its political and economic relations with the socialist states inadmissible methods and systems. We witness their rude interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Such attempts must be opposed by other countries of the socialist community in Europe and other parts of the world against which attempts are made to apply a policy of blackmail and pressure.

The imperialist forces led by the United States are creating dangerous hotbeds in many parts of our planet. They proclaim entire areas of the world as areas of their vital interests. They rudely interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and strive to renew their domination over the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They side with the most reactionary forces of Zionism, racism and apartheid. We cannot understimate the danger to peace created by the forces of imperialism and reaction. On the other hand, today these forces are opposed by the powerful progressive anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces. Decisive importance among them belongs to the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. One of the most important tasks of the present stage is to further strengthen the unity and cooperation of these forces and increase their activity in the struggle for peace. In this we see the most reliable guarantee and hope for preventing the serious danger of war. This struggle we firmly and unequivocally support. [applause]

We actively participate in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. In this struggle we march shoulder to shoulder with the USSR, Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community. [applause] We fully support the initiatives of the Soviet Government and of Comrade Brezhnev personally. These are concrete proposals which create a firm basis for solving the global questions and problems and for removing the hotbeds, overcoming the crisis situation and strengthening peace throughout the world. This policy fully corresponds with the vital interests of the CSSR peoples and have their full support. As a new and significant step in this direction, we accept and support the proposal made by Comrade Brezhnev this week during his meeting with the Indian premier. The Warsaw Pact and NATO should not extend their influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Our people decisively condemned the imperialist-Zionist aggression of Israel against Lebanon conducted with the approval and overt political and material support of the United States. We decisively condemn the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people and the Lebanese people. We are proudly on the side of the Arab states in their struggle for a final, just and peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis. These goals can be achieved only by holding a meeting with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the only recognized representative of the Palestinian Arab people. [applause, indistinct exclamations] The road to such a solution is shown by the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, especially the proposal made last week by Comrade Brezhnev. It clearly incorporates the principles corresponding with the valid norms of international law and the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

We express our solidarity with the anti-imperialist and democratic forces throughout the world, with the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for strengthening their political and economic independence and their right to freely solve their problems. We decisively support this just struggle.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian people, please allow me once again on behalf of our delegation to thank the BCP Central Committee and the State Council for the invitation to visit your country and for your exceptionally cordial hospitality. [applause]

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the diligent Bulgarian people many new successes in the construction of the developed socialist society and in implementing the program of the 12th BCP Congress. [applause]

Long live the BCP, inspirer of all victories of the Bulgarian people!

Long live the People's Republic of Bulgaria! [applause, exclamations "BCP! BCP!"]

Let the friendship between the CPCZ and BCP strengthen and develop. [applause, exclamations "Eternal Friendship!]

Let the friendship between our socialist countries and their peoples strengthen and develop! [applause, exclamations "External Friendship!"]

Let our friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community grow and strengthen!

Long live socialism, long live peace! [applause, indistinct exclamations]

Delegation Departs 23 Sep

AU231831 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 23 September the CSSR party-state delegation led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary general and CSSR president, departed from Bulgaria. At Varna airport Comrade Gustav Husak and the other members of the delegation were cordially seen off by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. Also at the airport were Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Kiril Zarev; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Popov, Varna Okrug BCP Committee first secretary; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Varna Okrug People's Council, and other leaders, as well as many citizens. A representative unit of the navy presented military honors.

Communique Released

AU231922 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 23 (BTA) -- A communique has been released for the press here on the official and friendly visit of a party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia led by Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovakia's president, September 21 through 23.

Stress is laid on it on the fact that the relations between the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, have been built and are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the solid basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty.

Between the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party there exists absolute identity of views on all the matters of building up the developed socialist society, of the international communist and workers' movement and of the international situation.

The two countries' economic relations are developing in a stable and dynamic way. Proposals are under way for further cooperation and joint production in the automobile industry, the heavy mechanical engineering, the computer technology, the electrical engineering, chemical and metallurgical industries.

Special importance will be attached to the further development of long-term cooperation in the fields of the light industry, science and technology, agriculture, transport, to the cooperation in third markets, specialization and joint production. The forthcoming coordination of the two countries' national economy plans in the 1986-1990 period will actively promote the establishing of long-term mutually advantageous economic relations.

Special importance is attached to the possibilities offered by the international socialist division of labour for stepping up the techno-scientific progress and for ensuring the further development of the national economies of the CEMA member-countries.

Successful is the cooperation in the field of culture, science, education, health care and the mass media.

In the communique stress is laid on the great significance the union and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries has for Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

In the future the two countries will continue to give their contribution to consolidating the unity, cohesion and unity of action of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the CMEA.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia decidedly condemn the attempts of the imperialist and above all of the U.S. ruling circles at interfering with the home affairs of Poland, at blackmailing and exerting pressure on a sovereign state, a UN member-country. In the future too, they are ready to render an all-round support to Poland, a Warsaw Treaty member-country, in her struggle against the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, for consolidating the socialist system and overcoming the consequences of the discriminatory measures of the West.

The two parties are concerned over the straining of the international tension in result of the course pursued by the most reactionary forces of imperialism and the NATO militarist circles which by stepping up the arms race would like to gain a military superiority. From the position of strength, dictate and confrontation they pose a threat to all the positive which has been achieved in the field of disarmament, of consolidating peace, cooperation and security of the peoples. They fully back up the peace programme set forth by the CPSU and all the initiatives and concrete steps taken by the Soviet Union for averting a nuclear war and safeguarding peace.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, with all the peace-loving forces in the world will double their efforts aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe, at consolidating the trust and at developing the mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation among the peoples. The correct, the only possible and reasonable road achieving a turn in the international relations, is not the force, but the peaceful means and negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia's view is that the arms competitions, especially in the nuclear sphere, must be stopped. They condemn the NATO decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe and absolutely back up the constructive stand of the USSR at the talks with the USA in Geneva.

The two parties to the talks expect that the Western partners at the Vienna talks will ultimately show a realistic approach. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia will make efforts for the successful closing of the Madrid meeting by adopting a decision on convening a conference on the consolidation of trust on the matters of security and disarmament in Europe.

They expressed great concern over the existing and springing up hotbeds of tension, created or kindled by the aggressive militarist forces of world imperialism and threatening peace, security and independence.

The two parties to the talks resolutely condemn Israel's aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian people and the barbarous outrage of the Israeli militarism, overtly backed up by the USA. They insist on the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the sovereign Lebanese state.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia back up the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Middle East and Mr Leonid Brezhnev's proposals, an all-embracing programme for a permanent, political settling of the situation in the Middle-East.

They are in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national and social liberation and progress.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia will continue to be making their contribution to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the communist parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as well as to the development of the cooperation of the communists with the other progressive democratic forces in the world.

NBC SHOW ON ATTEMPT TO KILL POPE REFUTED

AU222012 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Sep 82

["One More Dirty Machination" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 22 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) - The spectrum of the big slander against socialism was enriched with one more sensational moment: the television film of the American TV company N.B.C. about the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II.

The noise which preceded the release of the film and all the efforts of certain circles in Washington to make an event out of it, failed to conceal an unsurprising circumstance: The film is nothing more than a stillborn anticommunist propaganda inspired by the events on the Square of St. Paul in Rome.

Driven by an inertia of long standing, certain circles in the West tried to give a communist and socialist address to a criminal act, absolutely alien to our countries and to our morals, and at the same time an act quite inherent to the policy and the morals of the above mentioned circles. They tried to associate the assassination attempt against the pope with...Moscow and Sofia.

The socialist countries and the communist parties reject terror as a means of achieving political aims. It is well known, however, that terror accompanies the policy of the imperialist countries and as an instrument of its conducting, it has centuries-long history.

The thesis that Ali Agca has been instructed and armed for the assassination of the pope in Bulgaria, "verified" only with the circumstance that he has stayed for some time in Sofia, is absolutely groundless. In the first place, because Sofia deals with no terrorists. Just the contrary it is well known for its contributions to the efforts to combat terrorism, acknowledged by the Western states as well. Besides this, the film insists that Ali Agca has decided to assassinate the pope long before he had passed through Bulgaria.

If we accept the tendentious logic of the film we should argue in favour of the opposite: Having stayed much longer in Western states, covered as they are, by extreme right and extreme left anticommunist networks of terror, Ali Agca should have become an agent of their plans. All the more so that Ali Agca has a serious stock of assets in his biography as a right-wing terrorist.

It is, however, clear that the authors of the film and the forces behind them pursue a different goal: to cover up for the CIA - the foremost and top power centre of terror and blackmail in the world - and to shift off the blame on two socialist capitals, which in principle are too far away from terror as a political weapon.

The crusade against socialism, proclaimed by Reagan, obviously includes as an organic component such dirty machinations. Unfold as they may in the film the fan of lies against Moscow and Sofia, against the socialist countries, it will fail to cast a shadow on the truth. One of the film's main points that the assassination attempt was allegedly organized "because of a papal letter of ultimatum, sent in 1980 to Leonid Brezhnev in connection with the Polish events" was officially disowned by the Vatican.

A Vatican speaker denied, too, the allegation of the terrorist's "ties" with Moscow.

ADMINAL DOBREV SPEAKS ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU232000 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- "The soldiers of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries threaten nobody", said today Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy-minister of national defence at a solemn meeting on the 38th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

He stressed that this year the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army meet their day in a training for participating in the Shield-82 military exercises. "Our soldiers, the working people in the regions the exercises will be carried out, welcome cordially the soldiers of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty Organization member-countries. At the meetings of friendship which have been held and at the initiatives taken stress was laid on the significance of the forthcoming exercises for strengthening the combat capacity and the combat readiness of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization member-countries, on the peace nature of their acts", he said.

"The soldiers of the armies of the socialist countries threaten nobody", Admiral Dobrev stressed. "They are here to resist, if need be, the right of their peoples to work in freedom, to live in peace and human happiness". [as received]

The Shield-82 military exercises (as well as the exercises which have been carried out so far) will be a manifestation of the combat friendship and ideolgical unity among the fraternal armies, of their unflinching readiness to stand the difficulties in the name of defending socialism. It is a real school for love for the fatherland and international education of the soldiers, for forming in them highly moral and political, and combat qualities.

He stressed that the Warsaw Treaty Organization serves the noble aims of peace and progress. The states participating in it make every possible effort in the economic, political and military field in order to defend socialism and peace in the world, to avert the kindling of a destructive thermonuclear war. Now the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union and its allied armed forces are the chief mainstay in which the aggressive plans of imperialism are broken to pieces.

"As long as the imperialist states strain the international tension and step up the arms race, the Warsaw Treaty Organization member-countries will constantly consolidate their military and political defense alliance, they will maintain the combat capacity and the readiness for action of the allied armed forces on the necessary level, Admiral Dobrev said.

He stressed that the Bulgarian People's Army has now at its disposal modern weapons and ammunitions. Radical reforms have taken place in the building of the Bulgarian People's Army. Substantial qualitative changes have taken place in its personnel.

"The growing of the Bulgarian People's Army as a modern armed force depends to a certain extent to the daily support rendered by the Soviet Army, said the speaker.

Dwelling on the aggravated international situation Admiral Dobrev stressed that Bulgaria's efforts on the international arena are aimed at increasing the might and cohesion of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, at consolidating peace.

In the 70s and 80s the leading circles of the USA and its NATO partners endorsed a course aimed at undermining detente and stepping up the arms race, at imposing the U.S. striving for a world domination, at stifling the liberation struggles of the peoples and at disturbing the balance of forces to the benefit of imperialism, he said. Under the protection of the USA, before the eyes of the whole world, an annihilating war has been launched and waged by Isarel against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. Continued are the threats and the gross interference on the part of the USA in the home affairs of Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Increased is the striving of the U.S. imperialism for establishing new military bases near the borders of the socialist countries and above all near the Soviet Union. In its aggressive preparations the USA insistently involves its partners from NATO and Japan. The aggressive policy pursued by the USA and NATO has negative impact on the Balkans, too.

Admiral Dobrev stressed that in this aggravated situation the socialist community countries, headed by the Soviet Union, make great efforts at healing the international climate, at eliminating the military threat.

The meeting was attended by the representative of the commander-in-chief of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization with the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel-General Vladimir Yakushkin, by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the national defence, by representatives of military units participants in the Shield-82 military exercises, deputy-ministers of national defence, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES LEBANESE PRESIDENT

AU232019 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council has sent a telegram to Mr Amin al-Jamayyil, president of Lebanon, in which he congratulates him on his being elected on this post. Wishes for success are sent to the fraternal Lebanese people in the struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor's troops, for defending the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, the unity and independent development of Lebanon, for peace and well-being.

MOROCCO PTS CHIEF ALI YATA MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV

AU232048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, has received Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism [PTS] of Morocco, who is visiting our country. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they exchanged information the tasks involved at present by the two parties, and discussed some topical issues of the international situation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guest on the activity of the Bulgarian communists and the entire working people for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on the further and successful construction of the developed socialist society and on the active and peace-loving foreign policy of the party and the government, aimed at supporting the struggle of the peoples for peace and understanding and for removing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. He once again confirmed the combat solidarity of the BCP and the Bulgarian people with the just struggle of the Arab people against the aggressive actions of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Ali Yata briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the activity of the PTS in implementing the decisions of its second congress, as well as on its struggle for defending the vital interests of the Moroccan working people, for strengthening the country's national independence, for democracy and social progress. He expressed a high evaluation of the active and peace-loving BCP foreign policy aimed at creating relations of good-neighbourliness and active cooperation among the Balkan peoples, and toward turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The two party leaders expressed their grave concern with the ever intensifying international tension as a result of the activity of NATO's militarist circles, and first of all of the United States. Reviewing the situation in the Middle East they noted with concern that the tension in this area is exacerbating even more as a result of the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people being conducted by Israel. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ali Yata sharply condemned the barbarous slaughter of defenseless Palestinians and Lebanese children, women and old people. The main responsibility for this belongs to the Israeli Government and its supporter and ally -- the Reagan administration.

The two party leaders expressed full support for the USSR proposals for convening an international conference for the comprehensive and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict, with the participation of all interested sides, obligatorily including the PLO -- the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine. A solid basis for the conference's work is the program put forward by Comrade Brezhnev in his 15 September speech.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Ali Yata confirmed the two parties' determination to further develop and strengthen their fraternal relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of developing the cooperation and friendly relations between Bulgaria and Morocco.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH USSR HELD

AU231623 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- The 3rd session of the permanent Bulgarian and USSR's techno-scientific cooperation subcomission was held here. At it questions related to the two countries' integration in the field of science and the technological progress were discussed.

At the session discussion went on the fulfillment of the joint complex target oriented programmes in the field of laser technology, microelectronics, dust metallurgy, computer equipment, melioration, mechanization and automation in agriculture, utilizing the textile waste, robot-making and also of the agreement for cooperation in exploring the earth from space, etc.

The session approved the complex target oriented programme for joint ventures in the sphere of the supply complex. Planned is the creation of new hybrid sorts of sunflower, maize, wheat and barley, the development of a system for joint combating the diseases and the weeds with the key grain crops.

Reported was the work of the joint working teams in the field of the electronic engineering. An experimental series of integral schemes for memory units of mirco-circuit-breakers, a set of peripheras devices for the "kulon" system, etc, have been manufactured.

Approved was the proposal for the setting up of a Bulgaro-Soviet scientific and production laboratory for dust metallurgy and composition materials.

On the Bulgarian side the protocol was signed by Mr Marin Petrov deputy-chairman of the state committee for science and technical progress, and on the Soviet side- by Mr Vyacheslav Sychev, deputy-chairman of the state committee for science and technology of the USSR.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV RETURNS FROM USSR

AU231620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 23 September Andrev Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow. He took part in a meeting of the permanent representatives of the CEMA member-countries, at which questions pertaining to developing economic cooperation between the fraternal countries were discussed.

HUSAK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BULGARIAN VISIT

Send Greetings En Route

LD232204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] While en route home from the Bulgarian People's Republic, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, in which he expressed high appreciation for his visit and the results of the talks with the Bulgarian representatives. As Comrade Husak emphasized, these talks reconfirmed that the traditional relations of firm friendship and comradely cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries are successfully developing in scope and in depth. He further expressed the firm conviction that the visit and its results will represent a further contribution to the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation.

While passing over the territory of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Comrade Husak dispatched a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president, in which he conveyed cordial comradely greetings. He wished the highest Romanian representative and the entire people of the friendly country much success in socialist construction, in strengthening the unity of the socialist community and in the struggle for preserving peace in the world.

While flying over the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Gustav Husak sent cordial greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. He wished much success to the entire Hungarian people and expressed the conviction that the fraternal Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations would continue their all-round development.

Arrive Prague 23 Sep

LD231402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 23 Sep 82

[Text] The CSSR party and state delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned today from its official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Meeting Comrade Gustav Husak and the other members of the delegation at the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek and Josef Korcak; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries: Mikulas Beno and Jan Fojtik; Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other representatives.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEW LEBANESE PRESIDENT

LD231920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, on his election to the post.

INDRA RECEIVES FUKUDA, JAPANESE DELEGATION

LD232344 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The visiting delegation of Japanese deputies, headed by Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament Hajime Fukuda, was received here Thursday by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

Acquainting the Japanese guests with Czechoslovakia's stands on the present international problems, Alois Indra stressed his country's active effort in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace. The road towards peaceful future consists in the solution of all open issues by way of negotiations, in a constructive dialogue between countries with different social systems, and in mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and other spheres.

Alois Indra denounced the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people stressing that normalization of the situation in the Middle East can be ensured only through consistent implementation of UN resolutions. Alois Indra also evaluated the traditionally good relations between Czechoslovakia and Japan and pointed to the existing possibilities of extending goods exchange, scientific-technical cooperation, industrial cooperation and also joint ventures on third markets.

Head of the Japanese delegation Hajime Fukuda expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia will contribute towards the further deepening of friendly relations between the two countries. The vital interest of Japan, which has still in live memory the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is preservation of peace. Therefore, it assigns great significance to disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States which lead to a stage by limitation of nuclear arsenals, Hajime Fukuda said.

He expressed regret over the tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and characterized the conflict in the Middle East as a serious threat to peace in the region and the whole world. As for bilateral issues, Hajime Fukuda spoke in favour of intensification of economic cooperation between the two states for which good preconditions have been created.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES IRANIAN STATE ECONOMIST

LD240055 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Dohumil Urban received here Thursday Iranian State Minister for Planning and the Budget Mohammad Taqi Banki who is heading an Iranian economic delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed the possibilities of extending trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and especially deliveries of Czechoslovak power and metallurgical equipment, cement works and agriculture machines.

The delegation visited during its stay in Czechoslovakia the international engineering trade fair in Brno and met also with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul.

HUSAK PRESENTS PRESS DAY JOURNALISM AWARDS

LD172154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] At the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Government and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, on the occasion of Press, Radio and Television Day the president of the republic has awarded journalism prizes for the current year. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented his supreme appreciation of journalistic work at the Prague Castle today to Milan Madr, the foreign political commentator of RUDE PRAVO, and Emil Flaska, deputy editor in chief ot the daily PRACE, in recognition of their important, committed journalistic work.

Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the services rendered by both recipents of the awards, who by their committed and creative work contribute to the implementation of CPCZ policy and the development of socialist journalism. He pointed at the same time to the high demands placed on the mass communications media in the current stage of building an advanced socialist society and in particular to the media's duty to effectively help the development of public, economic and cultural life. Their urgent task is to raise the level of economic propaganda and the entire educational and organizational work in mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

They play an important role in the struggle for peace and the development of cooperation between nations. They must expose in a convincing manner and from Marxist-Leninist class positions the dangerous designs of imperialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak voiced his conviction that the press, radio and television will continue to discharge their mission of contributing to the strengthening of the unity between the party and the people, explaining in even greater depth the current tasks and reacting readily to all topical issues.

At the close Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Czechoslavak journalists for their responsible work for the benefit of socialism and wished them many future successes in the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The ceremony was attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief editor of the RUDE PRAVO, Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Otto Omolik, the head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists.

PITRA VIEWS AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AU161230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary: "More Food at Lesser Costs for Fulfilling the Main Strategic Intentions of Agricultural Development"]

[Excerpt] The Improved System of Management

The approach that can be encountered rather frequently in both managerial agencies and agricultural enterprises does not attest to their correct and comprehensive understanding of the purpose and objectives of the improved system of planned management, whose principles have been applied in agriculture for a year now. This slows down a more rapid advancement. Quite a few comrades pick out from the improved system that which suits them. In some places this is caused by the reluctance to change the stereotypes to which they have grown accustomed, the unwillingness to think or the fear of possible conflicts. Not a few people in managerial agricultural agencies would rather return to rigid, directive management, to the method of detailing a vast magnitude of indices.

Some functionries assume, on the other hand, that society is obliged to adjust the economic tools so as to ensure profitability for the enterprise, even when its results are mediocre -- for example, when the annual per-milk-cow yields an average of only 2,000 liters, the potato per-hectare yield is 10 tons, and so forth.

It would be illusory to believe that the economic instruments stipulated in the system can resolve discrepancies between enterprise and all-social interests, especially as regards the structure of plant or animal production. The agricultural enterprise will obviously prefer to produce that for which it has better conditions, that which has been technically resolved and does not entail any greater risks and trouble. Society, on the other hand, cannot do without such labor-intensive and risk-prone production, to which belong, for example, the production of some types of vegetables, flax and some other technical crops. It is thus obvious that economic instruments alone will not do. All-social responsibility, which forms a dialectical unity with the enhanced independence of the enterprises, must also play its expected role.

This does not, however, free the respective managerial agencies of their obligation to gradually resolve the practical problems concerning such -- for the time being difficult, yet essential -- production and to assist the enterprises that are to ensure it.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TEXTILE INDUSTRY LOSSES

AU231235 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Jaroslav Mesko article: "To Eliminate the Lag of Slovakotex Enterprises"]

[Summary] In 1981 the enterprises run by the Slovak Ministry of Industry fulfilled the planned profits only 91.8 percent. Among the enterprises that contributed to this negative result were two enterprises of the Slovakotex economic production unit -- the V.I. Lenin Cotton Works in Ruzomberok and the May Day Works in Liptovsky Mikulas. Last year they incurred a loss of more than Kcs100 million. Yesterday, the Slovak People's Control Committee dealt with the results of an investigation carried out in the two enterprises and at the general directorate of the Slovakotex economic production unit in Trencin.

"The session was chaired by Minister S. Ferencei, chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic and was attended by J. Ferianc, deputy chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, J. Hrabek, O. Prokop and D. Orfanus, deputy ministers of industry, finance and construction of the Slovak Republic, K. Janosi, general director of Slovakotex, and the directors of the two enterprises under scrutiny. The committee noted that in the last 2 years, the Slovakotex economic production unit registered a slower growth of output than of production costs, which has had an unfavorable impact on the economic result. While last year the production of cotton merchandise increased 5.02 percent, production costs increased 8.81 percent. In the first half of 1982, this branch again incurred a loss. It amounted to Kcs29.6 million."

The Slovak People's Control Committee noted that the enterprises' poor economic performance was caused by the delayed completion of crucial investment projects, shortcomings in utilizing materials and energy, excessive overtime work and losses due to poor quality production. It also pointed out that the economic production unit's control activity was not on the desirable level. The committee will submit the results of its investigations, as well as proposals for eliminating the detected shortcomings, to the Slovak Government Presidium.

MANY AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES OPERATING AT LOSS

AU231310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Benedek Toth article: "Who Benefits?"]

[Text] The working people and leaders of Hungarian agriculture, as well as the representatives of the organs in charge of its direction, are flattered by domestic and international recognition. Producer cooperatives, state farms and small-scale producers have truly gone a long way in the last 2 decades.

We hope, however, that the deserved praise does not distract either agriculture and those who direct it, or public opinion, and that it does not cause harmful illusions about the capability of Hungarian agriculture, for, along with the undeniable results, many of our large-scale agricultural enterprises are laboring under serious problems and difficulties as well.

According to official surveys, we have almost 350 collective farms -- that is, more than one-quarter of the producer cooperatives -- at which mere reproduction requires greater efforts year after year. It is almost customary for some 100 producer cooperatives to close the year with a loss, with a deficit in their basic assets. Most of them are those with unfavorable endowments as far as arable land is concerned, but in many cases the trouble is caused by mistakes of the leadership and shortcomings.

It is understandable that, for years, the counties have been doing all they can to see that they have as few cooperatives operating at a loss, with a deficit in their basic assets, as possible, because they regard this as part of the rating of their work of management. In essence, that is a correct endeavor that is to be welcomed. The county organs support the launching of profitable supplementary activities at these cooperatives that operate at a loss. With state assistance, they make it possible for them to improve their soil; improve the standard of leadership as far as they are able, and help some cooperatives secure the material support of the ministeries of agriculture and food and finance and support in the form of rescheduling credits.

Unfortunately, along with correct methods and intentions, the great exertion often begets sham-solutions as well. We have observed in recent years that, in addition to sound and justified fusions, in an effort to reduce the number of cooperatives operating at a loss, there have also been superfluous and unfounded fusions in many counties.

This solution has eliminated a few cooperatives operating at a loss from year-end statistics. In fact, however, in most cases the fused cooperatives continued to drag along the old unsolved problems and all the disadvantages of the poor, stony and water-logged lands. In the end it was necessary to take resolute action against fusions and make them subject to the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

It is timely to broach all this once more, because another dubious method of "removing" producer cooperatives operating at a loss is beginning to spread, that is, the liquidation and discontinuation of collective farms operating at a loss and in a different position and the dividing up of their land, equipment and members among neighboring large-scale enterprises.

Such a solution is primarily a mere "sham-result." It is true that producer cooperatives operating at a loss become fewer, but, if the endowments of the arable land remain adverse, then, in the last analysis, production does not improve and the loss does not diminish. And, what is dangerous, attention is diverted from the means of overcoming adverse endowments and obstacles impeding production that are actually feasible. Who benefits from making a dubious and misleading illusion seems to be the reality anywhere? [as published]

DIFFICULTIES OF COAL MINING INDUSTRY REPORTED

LD231900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] It became known a few weeks ago that production at the Borsod coal mines was 300,000-350,000 tons less than planned. This justifies a question as to the situation in the other mines. I am sure that this question was also discussed at a meeting of the central leadership of the miners' trade union. Andras Fajer reports:

[Fajer] A great deal was said on this topic; after all in coal-mining as a whole 430,000 tons less coal than originally planned has been extracted since the beginning of this year. It is said that this is not connected with the introduction of the 5-day working week but other difficulties of various sorts, such as geological conditions and greater or lesser mining accidents.

[Announcers] It was said in Borsod that there had been a mud slide which was responsible for their shortfall.

[Fajer] The same thing was said at this session, too. Nevertheless, it was also said that the output of the mining industry and its performance are lagging behind what they had expected for this year. At present the industry's production is in line with that of 1974, despite the fact that in the meantime the mines have been modernized and mechanized at a cost of hundreds of millions of forints. The task now is to achieve more disciplined and efficient work, achieving better results, in these much more mechanized and developed mines. Without this the introduction of the 5-day week cannot be regarded as a success.

[Announcers] I suspect that wages have considerably increased all the same.

[Fajer] Despite the fact that performance has deteriorated, wages have increased to a greater extent than the planned average. One of the reasons for this is that with the 5-day week there is a great deal of overtime worked; this is the only way in which they can attain even this lesser performance.

[Announcers] In this case there must be a problem with the organization of work.

[Fajer] This is the view of the central leadership, too. It said in a self-critical spirit that much more attention must be paid to organizational matters, and basically to the question of how all this overtime can be avoided and to the task of organizing conditions for continuous and high-quality work.

AFP: SEJM TO CONSIDER ELIMINATION OF SOLIDARITY

NC231338 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 23 (AFP) -- A leading communist party official said a new law governing Poland's trade unions would be submitted to parliament next month in what appeared to be a further indication that military authorities are considering eliminating the suspended union Solidarity.

Jozef Czyrek, a Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, told a regional party meeting Wednesday that a "renewed" union movement reconstructed "from the bottom" might come into being by the end of the year following submission of a bill to parliament next month. Mr. Czyrek's statements, carried by the press today, coincided with a commentary yesterday in the government newspaoer RZECZPOSPOLITA indicating authorities were contemplating ending the union.

The commentary said it was unthinkable that the name of the union or its leaders could "return to public life" because Solidarity was now associated with the idea of "conspiracy."

A political scientist from Poland's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, analysing an opinion poll conducted last May and June among 4,000 workers in Poland's largest factories, said at the factory level Solidarity continued to receive a "positive evaluation." The analysis, which appeared in the evening newspaper EXPRESS WIECZORNY, indicated to observers that loyalty to Solidarity ran high despite an intensive government campaign to discredit the union and attempts to restructure the trade union movement on the basis of Solidarity's elimination would constitute a dangerous gamble.

WEEKLY DISCUSSES FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

AU231144 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOCS in Polish 19 Sep 82 pp 8,9

[Wladyslaw Ratynski article: "The Experience of the Eighties"]

[Excerpts] The crisis of the summer of 1980 hit trade unions most painfully, and this was one result of the weaknesses that the trade union movement had not been able to overcome in the various momentous periods of People's Poland. The disintegration of trade unionism and the transformation of Solidarity into an opposition political party was no doubt a drama experienced by trade unions in the period of their pluralism. Martial law and the suspension of trade union activities by this law are results of the peculiar situation of trade unions.

The public debate on the future of the trade union movement, which began in the initial period of martial law, has defined at least two categories of the causes and effect concerning the 1980 crisis. The first category concerns the socially justified protest by the workers class and has much in common with the features of the 1956 and 1970 crises. The second category is similar to some extent to the counterrevolutionary threat in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Martial law was triggered by the second category. Given this differentiation in the sources and nature of the crisis, it seems that the view expressed during this year's trade union discussions and stressed by W. Jaruzelski in his 21 July speech in the Sejm is correct: "There should be no return to the trade union movement as it existed before August 1980 and before 13 December 1981." Undoubtedly, there can be no repeat of the two situations that existed in the trade union movement before those dates. The two situations, though dissimilar, were rife with the seeds of crisis.

Generally speaking, the present discussion of trade unions has produced two stands. One is for trade union monism [monizm] and the other for trade union pluralism. A number of specific solutions have been proposed within the framework of these two concepts. It is worth noting that none of the so-called monistic proposals opt for a model as represented by the trade union movement managed by the Central Trade Union Council [defunct]. As we know, this model was rejected by society, which is no wonder since it was so susceptible to crises. What we want is trade unions that are genuinely committed to protecting the vital interests of employees and citizens and not protecting red tape or political adventurism.

The most frequently mentioned monistic proposals include:

-- setting up, in place of the suspended trade unions, uniform organizations in individual factories and branches of industry and appointing an all-Poland trade union group, which would act democratically vis-a-vis its members and would be independent of the party and the state;

-- reconstituting a united trade union movement on the basis of the previous branch and autonomous trade unions, while at the same time dissolving Solidarity;

-- rebuilding an all-Poland trade union movement on the basis of a reorganized Solidarity, while at the same time dissolving branch and autonomous trade unions.

The first of these proposals seems to represent the best concept of trade unions under the new conditions. It is in line with the socialist principle that trade unions should be united, it encourages the gradual integration of all working people in our country and creates an opportunity for a genuine protection of employee interests. I think that thanks to this concept the trade union movement would have other divisions among them. [sentence as published]

The champions of trade union pluralism view the division of trade unions as a chance for a more effective protection of employee interests, but they ignored the fact, revealed after August 1980, that the pluralism of competitive trade union structures helps to increase social conflicts and class struggles, especially under conditions of uncertain political moods. The illegally active political opposition is not indifferent toward Solidarity and, although it has lost its battle, it wants to exploit the suspended Solidarity cells in order to sow social unrest and create street disorders.

Those who champion the pluralist concept of trade unions seek in particular:

-- to reactivate the previous trade union streams;

-- to preserve only the branch and autonomous trade unions [as published;

-- to set up separate worker and employee trade unions;

-- to substitute the model of the trade union movement that existed in the period of the Second Republic [1918-1939] for the trade unions model that existed prior to 13 December 1981.

This means that there are among us those who champion the restoration of the prewar trade union movement. But the representatives of this stream seem to forget that the antagonistic social classes, which would constitute a natural base for the trade union structures characteristic of capitalist societies, no longer exist. Evaluating pluralistic proposals, it is necessary to stress that they do not take into account the social changes achieved in Poland and are in conflict with the principles of the socialist system. At least Hungary's example shows that trade unions can be socially effective in their monistic shape.

The question of regenerating the trade union movement and of specifying the range of its functions is extremely complicated. All this depends on the functioning of the political system in our country. That is why we must make considered decisions and have judicious solutions. If there is no truly socialist renewal, the future trade unions will be exposed to the danger that old errors and distortions may be repeated and that crises may recur. That is why the public discussion has indicated that the trade union movement should be thoroughly transformed and regenerated in order to prevent its future deformation. If the future trade unions are able to avoid degeneration and act in line with the Leninist concept, we will be able to say that the results of the present discussion have produced what is in the interest of the working people and the socialist state.

DAILY VIEWS DIFFICULTIES OF NATIONAL AGREEMENT

AU231214 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Article signed "J.E.W.": "The Logic and Purpose of Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Following the recent disquieting and even alarming events, we are again being confronted by questions of basic importance for us. What stage have we reached in solving our own affairs? What should we do to ensure for ourselves a normal and safe line in a stabilized and democratic state? It seems that the coming months of this year should be of special significance for our efforts to define in practical and increasingly clear terms the feasible road of our state's development.

When, 2 years ago, the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements were signed, our society's hopes and proliferating declarations were the only indications of what post-August Poland was to be. The months of renewal continued to pass amidst elementary processes and a surge of social emotions and fears and political tensions, but they did not produce any concept of the state's renewed image.

The problem of where to go or rather of who could lead us and where became more transparent and quite clear during 1981. The main political forces began to define their identities with increasing clarity. Solidarity, which was getting increasingly more certain of its strength, began to turn more and more into an opposition political movement, which first pitted its ambitions against the government's intentions and then openly reached for power. There was a period at the beginning of 1981, especially when W. Jaruzelski became premier, when Solidarity could and should have become a partner in working out a joint program for renewing and repairing the country. This opportunity was pooh-poohed and the government's conciliatory attitude and policy were taken for weakness. As we now know, this was a very shortsighted evaluation by Solidarity functionaries and especially by their advisers.

The government has not abandoned the policy of agreement. The basic principle of W. Jaruzelski's policy -- to resolutely continue renewal and develop agreement on strong material and political foundations, economic reform and democratized state institutions -- is acquiring an increasingly practical shape. The state program for renewal invariably continues to purge economic and social structures of red tape distortions and to turn these structures into an effective and law-abiding mechanism controlled by society. This policy, which stems directly from the ninth congress resolutions, seeks agreement between the power apparatus and society -- with all the forces that accept the socialist state's constitutional order.

Economic reform is the axis of this policy. The creation of independent, self-managing and self-financing production and economic units means more than just the rationalization of economic processes and the functioning of the laws of the market. It is also a way to do away with the petrified organizational structures and monopolies and their interest and pressure groups and to stop arbitrary interference, orders and voluntaristic decisions.

The fact is that today we are witnessing the birth of a new quality in the relationship between politics and economics, namely, that there is no political interference in the functioning of economic laws and that an ever more effective economy is used for the implementation of the state's political and social aims in the interest of citizens.

Following many hard and bitter experiences, a pattern of Poland's future shape is beginning to become increasingly clear, 2 years after August 1980. You do not have to be an especially good-willed person to see this. This shape is just a pattern at present. We have to make great common efforts to turn it into a solid structure because we are still faced with many crucial dangers. They are present in the activities of the extreme opponents who are feverishly trying to recreate the situation as it was before December 1981, of those who still continue to dream about the dogmatic governments of the past and of those who think that it is possible to hide indolence, illiteracy and arrogance under a military umbrella. They are the real and dangerous enemies of renewal.

Neither the government nor the armed forces will be able to cope in the long run with all the dangers that will appear during the implementation of the reforms. They can cope with them only in cooperation with society -- with its organizations, including an independent, but not anti-state, trade union movement.

This means that agreement is a logical element of the program of renewal and reform. This is why this program is not and cannot be merely a tactical measure because abandoning the task of reforms will make it impossible to transform the state and thus overcome the crisis. The pattern of a renewed Poland emerging from this difficult period of time is becoming a foundation of real agreement. This pattern requires not only protection, but also active social support.

CPCZ DAILY ANALYZES SITUATION IN PZPR

AU231225 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "The Political Struggle Continues -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] "IT IS ESSENTIAL TO EVALUATE THE ACTIVITY OF PZPR MEMBERS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST VIEWS AND ATTITUDES INIMICAL TO SOCIALISM" -- THESE WORDS OF GAZETA POZNANSKA MAY BE REGARDED AS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE PZPR. MANY AKTIVS AND MEETINGS IN OTHER VOIVODSHIPS HAVE A SIMILAR TENOR. THEY CALL FOR GREATER AND MORE PURPOSEFUL IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN ALL LINKS OF PARTY MANAGEMENT. LET US RECALL THAT THIS IS TAKING PLACE IN A SITUATION IN WHICH SOME FORCES HAVE NOT GIVEN UP THEIR HOPES TO "REFORM" THE PARTY, FORCES THAT ARE ACCOMMODATED BY THE PASSIVITY OF SOME SEGMENTS OF THE PARTY.

However, no less characteristic is that many party organizations demand of the higher levels of party management that they equip them better with arguments and that they improve the coordination of a joint course of action in the political struggle and in overcoming various negative phenomena. Such demands come usually, and primarily, from workers' organizations in industrial enterprises.

The holding last week of the first Ideological Voivodship Conference in Gdansk -- following a similar nationwide conference that was held in Warsaw at the beginning of the year -- was called forth by the need, as the conference itself explicitly stated, to analyze in greater depth the causes of the shortcomings in the ideological activity of the Gdansk PZPR organization. NOT ONLY THE SHORTCOMINGS PRIOR TO 13 DECEMBER 1981, BUT ALSO THEREAFTER. ON THE BASIS OF SUCH AN ANALYSIS, THE GDANSK COMRADES WANT TO ADOPT A PROGRAM ENABLING THEM TO ACCELERATE THE PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING THE PARTY'S POLITICAL UNITY AND TO ACHIEVE GREATER IDEOLOGICAL COHESION.

The conference openly criticized mistakes made by the voivodship organization in ideological and educational activity in the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties. Discussion statements pointed out that mistakes were mounting and that shortcomings in the political system of the party's activity affected the whole country. No one among the participants of the conference tried to conceal the fact that political and ideological chaos has entered hundreds of thousands of heads and that it will not be easy to renew ideological and education activity. The participants in the conference said that what matters is not only the realization that party membership requires additional obligations but also profound respect for the principles of democratic centralism AND EVERY PARTY MEMBER'S DEMONSTRABLE ACTIVITY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST STILL-EXISTING ANTISOCIALIST ATTITUDES AND VIEWS.

Another important task is, the conference stated, to further spread Marxist-Leninist theory and to base on it the criteria for selecting the targets and methods of the party's activity. It stressed that IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK MUST NOT BE CASUAL AND INCIDENTAL BUT THAT IT MUST BE A PERMANENT, SYSTEMATIC ACTIVITY DRAWING ON THE TRADITIONS OF THE POLISH WORKERS MOVEMENT AND THE EXPERIENCES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES OF THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

The discussion and the conclusions of the ideological conference in Gdansk are to a certain extent, applicable to the situation in several other voivodships. The Gdansk conference showed, above all, that the process of political differentiation has made progress and that the degree of this progress is determined by the quality of interviews held with PZPR members and candidate members. HOWEVER, NOT ALL ORGANIZATIONS THOUGHT IT APPROPRIATE TO SCREEN [proverit] PARTY MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS AND TO EXAMINE WHAT THEY DID IN THE PERIODS OF CRISIS, WHETHER THEY LIVED UP TO THE OBLIGATION ARISING FROM PARTY STATUTES AND SO FORTH. THE TRUTH IS THAT WHEREVER THEY DID SCREEN PARTY MEMBERS, THE POLITICAL UNITY OF THE PARTY RANKS IS MORE APPARENT AND YIELDS FRUIT. AT SUCH PLACES, COMMUNISTS CARRY THE TORCH, LAUNCH VARIOUS INITIATIVES AND ARE WINNING BACK THE LOST TRUST AND AUTHORITY. This is borne out by the development in the Gdansk organization itself, though it cannot be claimed about all its members. There still persist opportunistic stands from the times when entire organizations were pushed into passivity and became the targets of ideological destruction from anti-Marxist and antisocialist forces -- and not only those from the ranks of the leadership of the so-called Solidarity and KOR.

The assessment of the disturbances of 31 August revealed that views on the causes of these disturbances differ. However, it is a fact that no one voiced agreement with the riots and everyone condemned them. The reasons why, for the time being, some people do not trust the party organization were also discussed. One party member said: "We are not yet succeeding in coming to terms with everything that arouses people's ill feelings. The administration often deforms correct political decisions and these deformations are then ascribed to the party." These words were received as an incentive to exercise stricter control. But one more, and no less important, thing was also discussed: Some people do not see or do not want to see what good has been done for them in Poland. And who is to tell them if not the party! After all, socialism in Poland did not start on 13 December 1981.

It is becoming apparent that one of the keys to highly motivated and purposeful party commitment is that which was stressed at the 15 December conference of secretaries in charge of propaganda of primary organizations from 207 large industrial enterprises in the country, which was attended by the heads of political information departments of PZPR voivodship committees: It is necessary to expeditiously organize schooling of the party aktiv, if for no other reason than because a formidable part of this aktiv has been elected to its posts for the first time. Profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism is the first prerequisite for preventing ideologies that are alien and inimical to the party from finding fertile soil within the PZPR's ranks and thus for eliminating them more easily in waging political struggle against the adversary.

The weekly ARGUMENTY has written that poor knowledge of Marxism-Leninism considerably contributed to the difficult situation in the party and that it is therefore not surprising that the party is still in a period of sharp political struggle. M. Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said at the Gdansk conference: "It must be frankly said that there is no place for ideological pluralism in the party."

However, it cannot be said that this is completely clear to everyone, at all levels of party management. This was confirmed by the Gdansk ideological conference -- a fierce political and ideological struggle for the character of the party continues within and outside the PZPR. The Gdansk conference, like the aforementioned nationwide conference held this spring, took the following position: What matters today is an authentic, veracious, creative and critical Marxist-Leninist attitude and not an empty, apologetic version of Marxism-Leninism.

SOLIDARITY AIDE GIVES ROME PRESS CONFERENCE

PM240927 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 20 Sep 82 p 20

[Unattributed report on 19 September press conference in Rome given by Jerzy Milewski, director of Polish Solidarity's Foreign Coordination Bureau: "They Must Negotiate With Solidarity, As They Well Know"]

[Excerpts] "We are certain that we will win and that our victory is a matter of months, not of decades." Jerzy Milewski, director of Solidarity's Foreign Coordination Bureau, gave assurances at a Rome press conference yesterday that Solidarity is prepared to plan further general strikes. "The situation in Poland is such," he said, "that either everything is resolved in a matter of months or the destabilization will spread beyond Poland's borders too." With regard to the possible future recourse to a general strike, Milewski said that "it is a final and therefore dangerous weapon," so that "the decision to use it implies a great responsibility"; before resorting to it, it is therefore necessary to plan very thoroughly for the strike." [quotes as published]

At the press conference Milewski issued a positive assessment of the Polish church, whose aims, he said, are identical to Solidarity's. He added that he knew nothing of the attempts mentioned by Poland's internal affairs minister by the Warsaw government to contact trade union leaders for a resumption of the dialogue. "Only the National Committee, headed by Lech Walesa, is authorized to negotiate with the government," he explained, "as the minister well knows. If he really wants to talk, he knows whom to approach." Milewski stressed that the West's "political" Solidarity was necessary to Solidarity to make the Soviet Government accept the trade union's right to exist.

COURTS SENTENCE 31 AUGUST RIOT PARTICIPANTS

Szczecin Voivodship

LD231834 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The voivodship court in Szczecin has sentenced 28-year old (Zbigniew Cibor) to 3 years' deprivation of liberty for particularly active participation in the street disturbances in Szczecin on 31 August. The act of indictment accuses him of inciting people to participate in brawls. (Zbigniew Cibor) pelted militamen with stones, tore up paving stones and raised hostile cries. He had previously been punished for various criminal offenses.

Gorzow Wielkopolski

LD240106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship Court has issued verdicts under summary procedures concerning the most active participants of the street disturbances in that town on 31 August.

(Adam Wacutek), who had previously been punished for burglary, was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of civil rights.

He threw stones at intervening militiamen.

The court sentenced (Zenon Gomulski) to 3 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of civil rights for his aggressive behavior toward forces of order. (Leszek Andrzej Peluch) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of civil rights for calling for disobedience and breaking martial law regulations. He has no permanent employment.

KPN LEADERS PRESENT FINAL TRIAL ARGUMENTS

LD231824 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The accused in the trial of the leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] have begun to give their final explanations.

Romuald Szeremietiew was the first to take the floor. He opposed the prosecutor's arguments. He denied that the KPN had supposedly intended to use violence. It did, however, have aspirations to seize power thanks to the supposedly broad social support which was to ensure for the KPN the winning of elections to the Sejm. Szeremietiew devoted a considerable part of his explanations to the KPN's attitude toward the PZPR, and especially the attacks on the party and its ideology. He also said that nothing could change his views.

BOOK ON PREMARTIAL LAW EVENTS PUBLISHED

AU231331 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The "book and knowledge" publishing agency has published a book compiled by the Government Press Bureau under the title "Before 13 December." With the help of specific facts and the most important events since 1980, the book most impressively recalls the dramatic evolution of the country's sociopolitical and economic situation.

The repeated offers to create a national agreement front and the consistent efforts of the other side to reject these offers are a glaring background of the situation.

The book includes the text of Mieczyslaw Rakowski's interview with PAP on the dialogue between the government and Solidarity as well as excerpts from Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech on the Polish situation before 13 December 1981.

PROPOSAL FOR AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS APPROVED

LD240530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Food Economy Council today approved the concept presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and the Food Economy Bank for managing the plots of the State Land Fund in the form of agricultural settlements.

Representatives of Olsztyn, Bialystok, Chelm and Sumalki Voivodships, as well as some southwestern regions, took part in the work on the draft.

Attention was drawn to the need to make possible not only the purchase of agricultural properties -- [word indistinct] land -- but also a certain quantity of building materials. Among other things, it is proposed that farmers who occupy the newly formed agricultural settlements be given special comprehensive credits for building and repairs and for the purchase of machinery, tools, seeds and fertilizers. Repayments of this credit, which would carry interest of 2 percent over a period of 5 years, may be spread over a period of 30 years.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WINTER FUEL SUPPLIES

LD232230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers met today to discuss preparations for the municipal economy with regard to the power industry, heating, and transport for the autumn and winter period.

It was stated that these preparations are proceeding in more favorable conditions than last year, but that they call for great attention and activity by all relevant ministries. They must take into account the possibility that there may be heavy frosts which may add to the difficulties against which our economy is struggling, and that is why the experiences of last year are being utilized in the preparations for the autumn and winter period, particularly the operative [operatywne] decisions taken by the anticrisis team.

Thanks to good work by the coal mining industry, there are real possibilities that this year the needs of the municipal heating plants for coal will be met and that sufficient stocks will be built up to guarantee heating throughout the winter. The shortfall of power for heating that is manifest in certain towns, may, in the case of very low temperatures, entail the danger of some dwellings being insufficiently heated. This is another reason why emergency programs for supplies of heating energy are being prepared which will determine restrictions on supplies of heat to industry and of supplies of hot water to dwellings.

On the basis of a report by the Ministry of Mining an Power Industry, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers also reports that the successful repair campaign in power stations and thermal power stations, good results in the exploitation of new power units, and the large stocks of coal in the power stations create a favorable picture for the coming autumn and winter period when compared with last year. Given rational utilization of electric power, by industry in particular, this will permit the requirements for autumn and winter to be met in full.

OFFICIAL: COURTS 'TOO LENIENT' ON PROFITEERING

LD231908 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 23 Sep 82

["Justice Official on Fight Against Speculation" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 23 Sept. -- The deputy minister of justice, Tadeusz Skora, said that the year-old law on fight against speculation shouldbe amended because "new kinds of offences have emerged, some of the penalties envisaged by the law proved too weak (a deterrent), and the need has arisen to broaden the powers of law-enforcement agencies entrusted with combatting profiteering". He said this in an interview granted to PAP.

Discussing court sentences in profiteering cases, which are often considered too lenient by the public at large, the minister stressed that Polish courts were independent, but he expressed [word indistinct] opinion that "with respect to profiteering offences penal policy (of courts of law) continues to show a lenient trend." The Justice Ministry, he added, was trying to bring the attention of courts to this issue by filing extraordinary appeals from some sentences.

According to statistics on profiteering offences for the current year, the majority of offenders are women (58 per cent). Nearly 60 percent of all convicts are employees of the home trade network. Of them, 50 per cent are shop managers or their assistants.

As long as the consumer market does not return to a healthy condition, profiteering cannot be expected to vanish, the minister also said.

CZYREK ATTENDS AUDITING COMMISSION DELIBERATIONS

LD231418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The plenary deliberations of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission are in progress in Warsaw. The chairmen of voivodship auditing commissions are present. The discussion is centered around improving the operation of party echelons and cells and [word indistinct] their implementation of political tasks.

The chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, Kazimierz Morawski, stressed in his speech the recent transformations in the party and pointed out the growing activeness of provincial echelons in implementing the guidelines laid down at the party's ninth congress.

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, and PZPR Central Committee secretary, is taking part in the deliberations.

Addresses Commission Plenum

LD232132 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Sept. -- The 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Audit Commission was held here today to discuss tasks of the party audit bodies aimed to improve the functioning of the PUWP organizations and authorities at different levels.

The floor was taken in the discussion by Jozef Czyrek who underscored the significance of the main task of the audit commission which was determined by the 9th PUWP Congress and which consists in creating somewhat institutional guarantees for the proper functioning of the party.

The Central Committee secretary shared the view voiced in the discussion on a close dependence between the party's leading role in the society and its servile task vis-a-vis working class masses.

Jozef Czyrek also characterized -- in the context of the most important issue for the party and the state today, i.e. building confidence and creating conditions for getting out of the crisis -- tasks connected with the shaping of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, setting up of employees' self-managements in state-owned enterprises, and creation of an atmosphere of accord with forces standing on the grounds of our socialist statehood.

MOKRZYSZCZAK ATTENDS TORUN PARTY MEETING

LD231820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The tasks of party echelons and organizations which follow from the conclusions arrived at by the Armed Forces Inspectorate were the subject of the session of today's Torun Voivodship party committee.

In the course of the session, Edmund Heza asked to be released from his position as first secretary of the voivodship party committee. His decision was motivated by his conviction that he had been personally corresponsible for negligence in the region and the negative results of military checks. The plenum accepted the resignation.

The function of first secretary of the voivodship party committee has been entrusted, as a result of a secret ballot, to (Zenon Graminski), until now head of the Personnel Department and an activist in the workers movement of the voivodship party committee. His candidacy was put forward during consultations with party activists in the region.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the PZPR politburo and member of the party Central Committee, discussed, among other things, certain questions of party activities connected with the report-back campaign. He said that the campaign should become an opportunity for primary party organizations to account in an honest way for their activities. It should serve the integration of party ranks and increase organizational discipline.

Referring to the idea of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak recalled that this is the broadest of the possible plans of accord accessible to all Poles who support the socialist state. The popularization and spreading of this idea among the widest circles of the community should be one of the principle tasks of all the members of the PZPR.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES WFTU DELEGATION 23 SEP

LD231822 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A WFTU delegation visited Warsaw today. It included Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the Union Headquarters of the Hungarian People's Republic; Karel Hoffmann, vice president of the WFTU, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia and Ibrahim Zakariyah, general secretary of the WFTU.

The delegation met Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. During their talks the guests expressed interest in the present situation in and prospects for the development of the union movement in Poland.

At the end of its stay, the WFTU delegation was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Kazimierz Barcikowski and Mieczslaw Rakowski took part in the meeting.

PALESTINE CP DELEGATION VISITS 21-23 SEP

LD232120 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Sept -- A delegation of the Palestine Communist Party headed by the Political Bureau member Naim Ashab visited Poland on September 20-23 at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

Members of the delegation held talks in the Foreign Department, Department of Information and the Socio-Occupational Department of the PUWP Central Committee and met with activists of the Committee for Solidarity with Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Radom, central Poland, the delegation met with the leadership of the PUWP Voivodship Committee and got acquainted with experiences of the party work in the Walter industrial plant.

At the end of the visit the PCP delegation was received by Political Bureau memer and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

It was underscored that the Polish side [word indistinct] supported the just rights of the Arab Palestine nation to self-determination, including the foundation of an independent Palestine state.

Israel's aggressive policy, supported by the Reagan administration, was condemned. This policy is reflected by the present armed Israeli intervention in Lebanon, occupation of Beirut and occupation of a part of the Lebanese territory. The effect of that criminal policy is the massacre of the civil population in Palestine camps in Beirut. That act of barbarity arouses the deepest feelings of solidarity with the Palestine population and a demand for bringing those guilty of a crime of genocide to account.

It is necessary to put an immediate end to the Israeli policy of aggression, occupation of Arab territories, and extermination of the Arab Palestine nation. A plan for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question is provided by the 6-point plan submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, which forms a basis for establishing a just peace in the Middle East.

During the talk information was exchanged about the activity of both parties and the will to develop cooperation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism was confirmed.

PLO ENVOY MEETS NEWSMEN, LAUDS POLISH SUPPORT

LD232340 Warsaw PAP in English 1501 GMT 23 Sep 82

["PLO Representative Meets Polish Newsmen" -- (by Marta Krolak) PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sept -- The Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in Poland, Mr Fu'ad Mahmud Yason, met Polish newsmen specializing in the Middle East here today at one of a series of such meetings devoted to the current developments in the Middle East.

Answering a PAP reporter's question on how the PLO leadership's evaluated the Polish stand on the Palestine issue, Mr Yason emphatically voiced high appreciation for it. He praised Poland's politicians and diplomats for their support manifested in the international forum, and added that the view is shared also by Palestine popular masses.

Mr Yason also said the PLO leadership are very much satisfied with the coverage Polish mass media have been giving to the developments in Lebanon and praised them for objectivism in presenting the Palestine issue. He also remarked that he finds that the awareness of what is going on in the Middle East is also very high at the grass-root level in Poland.

POLISH-SOVIET SOCIETY TO MARK ANNIVERSARIES

LD232352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] To prepare for the approaching 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union and 65th anniversary of the October Revolution a meeting of secretaries of voivodship boards of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held today in Warsaw. It was decided, among other things, that an all-Polish scientific conference devoted to the achievements of the world's first socialist state and its role as guarantor of peace and safety will be convened in Warsaw on 5 and 6 October. It is also envisaged that days of Belorussian literature and 37 days of Soviet movies will be organized.

MADEJ MEETS WITH BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW 23 SEP

LD231834 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, has met with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, in Moscow.

Key issues connected with the Polish-Soviet coordination of economic plans for 1983 were discussed. All fundamental questions concerning mutual deliveries of goods, industrial cooperation and other forms of economic cooperation were agreed upon.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU BOOKS -- Warsaw 19 Sep -- The Ksiazka I Wiedza publishers brought out two Government Press Bureau books on the situation in Poland between August 1980 and December 1981. "Before December 13" quotes major developments in Poland from August 1980, laying special emphasis on repeated government offers to create a national unity front and notorious rejection of the idea by the Solidarnosc. The book recalls the wave of strikes which resulted in growing dismantling of the country's economy, and torpedoing of all moves taken by the authorities starting form bonuses for farmers to bonuses for miners and from the agreements of Szczecin to those of Ustrzyki. The book shows that the proclamation of martial low was unavoidable under the circumstances, though it says that as a result, Poland lost her big chance for a while. "300 Turbulent Days" provides a detailed record of facts between February 1981, when Gen. Jaruzelski took over as Poland's new prime minister, and December 1981. The book also contains recordings of the Solidarnosc National Commission's Presidium meeting in Radom and the commission's session in Gdansk in the first half of December 1981, when the Radom programme was transformed into a declaration of war on the Polish state. [Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 20 Sep 82 LD]

SCHOOL NAMED FOR GOMULKA -- In Krosno a plenum of the party voivodship committee adopted a resolution supporting a proposal to name one of the schools in Krosno after Wladyslaw Gomulka. It also accepted a proposal to establish in Gomulka's family home a museum of the workers movement of the Podkarpacie region. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Sep 82 LD

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES VISIT TO IASI COUNTY 23 SEP

AU231048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/9/1982 -- Continuing his working visit started yesterday in counties of eastern Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu met on September 23 in the morning with working people in industrial and farm units in Iasi County. The attention focussed on problems regarding the fulfillment of the economic objectives for this year in the county, the setting of efficient measures for the carrying through of the plan provisions in the visited units. In the morning of September 23 he visited, among other places, a modern ready-mades unit in Hirlau, a pomicultural research and production unit near that locality, two enterprises in Pascani. The Romanian head of state's visit in Iasi County continues.

VENEZUELAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT LEADER VISITS

Meeting With Dobrescu

AU230703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/9/1982 -- On September 22, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, met Pompeyo Marquez, secretary-general of the Movement for Socialism (MAS) of Venezuela, now on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and current concerns of the two parties and the wish was expressed to further develop their fine relations and solidarity in the interests of the Romanian and Venezuelan peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and friendship among peoples. Current international questions were also approached. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU232022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/9/1982 -- On Thursday, September 23, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received in the town of Iasi, Pompeyo Marquez, secretary-general of the Movement for Socialism (MAS) of Venezuela, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, attended. The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the leaderships of the two parties. During the talks opinions were exchanged on the activity of the two parties, as well as on current international questions. In that framework the relations were highlighted of solidarity and collaboration which were established and are developing between the RCP and the MAS the wish being expressed of expanding and strengthening those relations for the beneift of the two parties, of the expansion of the links of friendship between the Romanian and Venezuelan peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

The exchange of opinions in international questions highlighted the concern of the Romanian Communist Party and the Movement for Socialism of Venezuela over the tension in international life. It was stressed that under like circumstances it was necessary that action should be taken for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict and war in various parts of the world, of all interstate differences, for the cessation of the arms race and the adoption of tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. The importance was also brought to the fore of rallying the efforts of the developing and nonaligned countries in the struggle for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order providing for the faster progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular, as well as world economic stability. The need was stressed for strengthening the unity of action of the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, of all progressive forces in the fight against the imperialist policy, for the democratization of interstate relations, for the observance of the people's independence and sovereignty, of their right to self-reliant development, for peace, detente, economic and social progress.

CONSTANTIN MEETS VENEZUELAN ENERGY DELEGATION

AU230710 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/9/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on September 22 with the delegation of the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Venezuela, led by Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, deputy minister of energy and mines, who are paying a visit to Romania. During the interview the positive course was highlighted of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Venezuela and the possibilities were brought to the fore of developing and diversifying the bilateral relations in the field of commercial exchanges and cooperation in production, as well as in other sectors of activity, on mutually advantageous terms.

TRADE TALKS WITH VENEZUELA REPORTED

AU232025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/9/1982 -- The delegation of the House of Deputies of the Congress of Venezuelan Republic, led by Deputy Omar Higueras, now visiting Romania, had an interview at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, with Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state. During the interview, placing emphasis on the upward course recorded by the relations between Romania and Venezuela in the spirit of the understandings established during summit meetings and talks, they highlighted the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for the development of the bilateral economic collaboration for the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Venezuelan commercial exchanges in the interests of both countries and peoples and for cooperation among all nations of the world.

ANDREI RECEIVES JAPANESE LDP OFFICIAL

AU232027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/9/1982 -- Suzumu Nikaido, secretary-general of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) of Japan, arrived in Bucharest on September 23. Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, and other officials. The same day in the afternoon the LDP secretary-general met with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

During the interview questions were approached related to the Romanian-Japanese relations and the mutual wish was expressed of amplifying the cooperation between the two countries on the political plane, expanding their commercial exchanges and dynamizing economic cooperation, technical-scientific links and the relations in other fields of mutual interest. Opinions were also exchanged on aspects of the international situation with emphasis on the usefulness of an intensified Romanian-Japanese cooperation for a policy of peace, collaboration, disarmament and international security.

The guest also had an interview with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the SDUF National Council, when questions were discussed of the relations between the SDUF and the LDP of Japan.

SCIENCE COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH TURKEY

AU230705 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/9/1982 -- A programme for technical-scientific cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Turkey over 1982-1983 was signed in Bucharest on Wednesday. The document was signed by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and Sabahattin Ozbek, minister of agriculture and forestry. Nahit Ozgur, Turkey's ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS BELGIUM

AU230706 Bucherest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Brussels, (AGERPRES) 22/9/1982 -- A Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now on an official visit to Belgium, had an interview with W. Leemans, president of the Senate, and J. Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives. Current questions were approached related to the Romanian-Belgian relations, with emphasis on the special role of the visits and top-level meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Baudouin in stimulating the steady and manysided development of those relations. Stress was laid on the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries can make to the promotion of the Romanian-Belgian friendly relations, to the strengthening of their collaboration on an international plane. Both sides expressed the wish of intensifying their collaboration within the Inter-Parliamentary Union, for the resumption of the course of detente, and the promotion of collaboration and peace in Europe and all over the world. The same day, the Romanian delegation had an interview with Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs, during which a review was made of aspects of the bilateral relations, and views were exchanged on current questions facing the international community. The joint wish was expressed that the bilateral relations developed on multiple planes, to mutual interest, in the interests of peace and collaboration world wide.

Further Reportage

AU232029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Brussels, (AGERPRES) 23/9/1982 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, who are paying an official visit of friendship to Belgium at the invitation of the Belgian parliament, had an interview with a group of senators and deputies headed by Ward Leemans and Jean Defraigne, president of the Senate and president of the Chamber of Representatives respectively. During the talks conducted on the occasion, extensive opinions were exchanged on the activity carried on by the two parliaments on an internal and external plane, on the actions they promote in the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The achievements were highly appreciated by the Romanian people in the country's socioeconomic development, just as the progress made in the fields of education, health protection, culture, the rise in the standard of living, as well as the active role Romania plays in international life in favour of peace, detente and collaboration.

The identity of opinions was highlighted on most of the problems approached, both sides expressing the wish to further the contacts and collaboration between the two countries' parliaments and parliamentarians in the interest of the development of the relations between the Romanian and Belgian peoples in the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural domains. At the same time the joint wish was highlighted of intensifying cooperation on an international plane in the service of collaboration and peace in Europe and the world over.

TIES WITH ITALY DISCUSSED AT ROME MEETING

AU230723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, (AGERPRES) 22/9/1982 -- Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate of the Italian Republic, received the delegation of the Romanian group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, led by Stan Soare, now participating in the proceedings of the 69th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The delegation was also received by Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies. Referring to the visits they paid to Romania the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Commerce asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute. During the interviews satisfaction was expressed at the continuously ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples in various fields of activity. In that context, the relations were highlighted of close collaboration between the Romanian and Italian parliaments, between the two national groups, on a bilateral plane as well as within the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Questions included in the agenda of the current conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were also approached.

TURKISH STATE LEADER EVREN ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

Departs From Skopje

LD231216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Skopje, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- Seen off with the highest state and military honors, General Kenan Evrens, the Turkish head of state, who was on an official visit to our country, left Skopje today at 1105, aboard a special plane.

This high-ranking guest from friendly Turkey and the official Turkish delegation were seen off at the "Petrovec" airport near Skopje by Angel Cemerski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Bosko Stankovski, president of the Macedonian Assembly; Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council; and other senior personalities.

This morning, before leaving, the Turkish head of state, Kenan Evren, visited the Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences where he had a short conversation.

During his 2-day stay in Macedonia, Kenan Evren held talks with Angel Cemerski and, apart from the interesting sites in Skopje, visited Bitola and the memorial for the founder of the modern Turkish state, Karmal Ataturk, who attended the military school in this Macedonian town at the end of the last century.

Joint Communique Issued

LD231312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- A joint communique was published in Belgrade today on the official friendly visit by General Kenan Evren, the head of the Turkish Republic, to Yugoslavia. During his stay, the Turkish head of state and his associates held talks with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Angel Cemerski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; and other Yugoslav personalities.

The joint communique says:

"The president of the SFRY Presidency and the head of state of the Turkish Republic expressed pleasure over the successful development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey and emphasized mutual interest in their further promotion. It was noted with pleasure that relations between the two countries are developing successfully. The two sides expressed readiness to promote relations and to encourage the development of cooperation in all fields of mutual interest and benefit.

The two sides agreed to take all necessary measures to achieve a balanced trade exchange and the quickest possible promotion of trade relations between the two countries.

They expressed the desire that the competent organs of the two countries conclude an agreement as soon as possible on the export of mineral products from Turkey to Yugoslavia and on the delivery of two multipurpose tankers and a ferry from Yugoslavia to Turkey.

The two sides also noted that objective conditions, real possibilities and needs exist to stimulate the development of industrial cooperation between the two countries. The two sides confirmed their readiness and interest to develop the transfer of technology and to promote further production cooperation as well as joint appearances on international markets.

Bearing in mind that successful cooperation in the transport field can contribute considerably to the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries, the competent organs have been asked to consider the problems of transport in a comprehensive manner and to find the best solutions acceptable to both sides. In this respect, it was agreed that the two transport ministers will soon hold a meeting to consider the questions of transport as a whole.

Examining the possibilities for cooperation in the field of tourism, the two sides confirmed the intention to promote cooperation in this sphere in keeping with the conclusions of the meeting of the mixed commission held in Istanbul in December 1981.

Cooperation between the two countries in the cultural field was also considered. The two sides expressed the conviction that the rich historic and cultural heritage of the peoples of Turkey and Yugoslavia represent a solid basis for an all-round development of cooperation in this field, to which a considerable contribution is being made by the program of cultural exchange between the two countries. They agreed that the full application of this program will contribute to the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The two sides noted with pleasure that the existence of the Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia, which is developing in conditions of equality. Similarly, the existence of emigrants of Yugoslav origin in Turkey represents a living and firm bond of friendship between the two countries.

The two sides exchanged views on the topical international situation with special reference to Europe and the Balkans, and noted with pleasure that there is a similarity of views on a number of questions.

They expressed deep concern about the constant deterioration in the international situation and increased tension in international relations which is due to the implementation of policy from positions of strength, interference in internal affairs of other states and conflicts and wars in various parts of the world. The importance and and influence of the present very unfavorable economic situation in the world which has a direct bearing on the further disruption and exacerbation of international relations, was also pointed out. In this respect, it was again confirmed that maximum efforts should be exerted to overcome the causes which lead to tension in various regions of the world, to support the basic principles of international relations which must be based on respect for sovereignty, independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, equality and nonuse of threats and force.

The two sides expressed deep concern about the acceleration of the arms race in the world which has attained unheard-of proportions and represents not only a great danger for mankind but also a great burden for all countries. They emphasized the need to make maximum efforts to check the arms race and to adopt concrete measures for a reduction in nuclear and conventional weapons, in order to proceed toward general and complete disarmament under strict and efficient enternational control which is of vital interest to peace, security and progress in the world.

In connection with the situation in Europe, it was noted with concern that there is an increased threat to peace and security, and that the atmosphere of trust had been undermined. In this respect, the need was emphasized for the comprehensive implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Importance was attached by both sides to all-round efforts for a most successful outcome to the Madrid meeting of the CSCE which will contribute to the promotion of security and cooperation and to the strengthening of trust and disarmament in Europe and ensure the continuity of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe in which all European countries are vitally interested.

The two sides also paid special attention to the situation in the Balkans and emphasized that the strengthening of peace and security in this region contributes to stability in Europe and in the world as a whole. The two sides again emphasized their readiness to make all efforts to promote bilateral, goodneighborly relations between the Balkan countries and again confirmed the usefulness of establishing multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in other fields of common interest.

The two sides noted with great concern the serious development of the situation in Lebanon as a result of the brutal Israeli aggression which represents a danger to peace and stability in this region and in the world. The two sides confirmed that it is necessary to support all efforts for the urgent withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon in order to reestablish peace and stability in that country, as well as the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The two sides agreed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East question can only be achieved through the recognition of the national, legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own independent state, and through a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterwards. In this context, the two sides again confirmed their consistent support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Bearing in mind that the continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict threatens peace and stability in the region and further afield, the two sides stressed the importance of making all efforts to achieve without delay a peaceful solution to the conflict in a manner that is satisfactory to both sides.

Deep mutual concern was expressed about the very unfavorable economic situation in the world, the worst consequences of which are mostly felt by the developing countries and the poorest among them. It was stressed that further efforts should be made to call a global conference to open the way to the establishment of a new economic order in the world. The two sides emphasized the need to take energetic measures for the complete elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination.

The two sides confirmed their adherence to the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter. They declared that they will continue to support the role of the United Nations in the strengthening of peace and security, as well as of economic and social progress in the world. All meetings and talks during the visit by General Kenan Evren, Turkish head of state, in the SFRY were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The mutual conviction was expressed that this visit will give an important stimulus to the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The head of state of the Turkish Republic expressed profound gratitude to the host for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to him and members of the delegation during the visit to Yugoslavia, and invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure."

ALBANIA'S 'CRUDE ANTI-YUGOSLAV PROPAGANDA' VIEWED

SAWPY Discusses Information

LD232332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- The worsened international situation and our economic difficulties to a large extent influence the manner, volume and contents of reporting on Yugoslavia. Thus, for example, the Albanian information media continue with their crude anti-Yugoslav propaganda, tendentiously using sources from our country and the world press.

The characteristics of this "publicity" continue to be territorial pretensions, interference in the internal affairs of our country, attacks on socialist self-management and on the policy of nonalignment.

This was pointed out at today's joint session of the Council of the SAWPY Federal Conference for Press, Radio and Television and the Committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference for Informative-Political Activity Toward Foreign Countries which considered questions of information directed abroad.

It is considered in the world, Svetozar Krunic, assistant federal secretary for information, emphasized, that our country is developing along the line of maintaining the continuity of Tito's policy. In this connection it is emphasized that our country leads a nonaligned and independent policy which has an important international dimension in the struggle for peace, detente and progress of mankind. The positive reports published in the nonaligned countries emphasize the important role of Yugoslavia in the struggle for the preservation of the original principles of nonalignment, especially as regards the preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

The meeting emphasized that it is necessary to strengthen the coordination of activity of the organized socialist forces in spreading the truth about Yugoslavia and in repulsing hostile propaganda directed against our country.

We must strive, Aleksandar Bakocevic said, for our word to be heard more in the world because this too is a part of struggle for economic stabilization. Our economic difficulties should not reduce our possibilities to inform the foreign public. In order to prevent something like this happening, it is necessary more rationally to use the resources allocated for this purpose and to behave in the spirit of stabilization. However, reports about us, Bakocevic added, will also depend on the picture we paint about ourselves in our information media.

Other participants in the discussion also advocated more rational use of resources which are allocated for this kind of activity. Muhamed Berberovic proposed to give our external information greater thought in all future efforts.

RILINDJA Assails Alia

LD232340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Pristina, Sept 23 (TANJUG) -- "There is nothing new either for the Albanian people in Albania, or for the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, or for the world public".

This is how RILINDJA, a daily in Albanian which is issued in Pristina, the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, comments on the recent speech of high-ranking leader of Tirana Ramiz Alia on the tribune of the democratic front there.

Alia, the daily recalls, called Albanian nationalists and irredentists to continue their destructive activity against the Yugoslav socio-political system, and called also the Yugoslav leadership to make "radical changes in the country".

"However," RILINDJA points out, the attempt of the nationalistic counterrevolution in Kosovo has failed, and irredentism is in agony. The ideologist of the Albanian Party of Labour, the daily continues, besides, 'forgets' that the 'recipes' which he recommends to Yugoslavia, and which reduce to Stalinism and (?dogmatism) do not mean any progress, but taking away of human freedoms.

"Normal neighbourly relations are not preserved nor bridges of cooperation set up by interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and with such 'pieces of advice', RILINDJA writes.

The daily refutes in a documented manner theses which regularly arrive from Tirana and emphasizes: "We should repeat once again to Ramiz Alia and his fellow-minds that we have ourselves chosen our road. We chose it at the moment when we declared ourselves for brotherhood and unity, for togetherness with Serbs, Montenegrins and all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, in Serbia and Yugoslavia."

POLITIKA CARICATURES PLANINC IN CARTOON

AU232100 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 September on page 5 carries a political cartoon by Ivan Kusanic entitled "Talks Between the President of the Federal Executive Council and the Exporters." It shows Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, impassive and silent sitting at a desk, while a throng of men around her plead, beg, harangue, appeal, wave their arms and choke in despair.

PLANINC SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, STABILIZATION

LD240414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 24th assembly of the Permanent Conference of Yugoslav Towns and Municipalities opened in Skopje today in the presence of 700 delegates from 230 towns and municipalities of Yugoslavia.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the highest ranking leaders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are also taking part in the work of the assembly.

The introductory report, "Municipalities and Towns of Yugoslavia in the Realization of the Policy of Economic Stabilization," was submitted by Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Town Assembly.

I am convinced that the working people will be prepared to accept all the measures aimed at higher productivity and higher income if these measures guarantee at least a minimum gradual improvement in their everyday life, Bogdan Bogdanovic stressed.

The assembly of the Permanent Conference of Towns and Municipalities was also greeted by Bosko Stankovski, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. He stressed that despite all the measures adopted, economic problems are growing more and more serious in our society and contradictions in production are growing deeper and deeper. He added that the continuation of the present economic trends threatens to give rise to even greater economic, social and even political problems, which would have far-reaching consequences for the country's stabilization and its international prestige and position.

Owing to this, Stankovski said, halting and changing the current unfavorable economic trends and solving economic problems calls for the complete mobilization of all the self-managing forces, of the entire system of socialist self-management and all its members.

After contributions to the discussion by Emerik Blum and Tina Tomjan, presidents of the town assemblies of Sarajevo and Ljubljana respectively, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, took the floor.

Stabilization is a program aimed at creating conditions that will enable our entire social production to get better results from its existing capacities and those it will build, Milka Planinc said, addressing assembly delegates. This is feasible, Planinc said, only if at the same time we consider stabilization to be a program of the further promotion of self-management, which will give all our working people and citizens the motive for raising our society to a much higher level of productivity. Only thus shall we be able to achieve results and overcome a very complex, politically delicate situation [words indistinct].

It is obvious that our economic difficulties are such that it will take us years to overcome them and all our working people and citizens must be aware that apart from opening up the prospect of further successful development, the coming period is also quite certain to be a period of great self-sacrifices.

There are major disruptions on a world scale and it is not current indications that show disruptions are more and more numerious. Disruptions have been in progress for several years now. The first started with the sudden enormous increase in the price of oil, for which we must have understanding, because the oil-producing countries also have the right to assess the value of their national resources in a way that allows them to develop their economies successfully. However, the Western world replied to this blow by enormously increasing the cost of financial capital, reproduction of materials and technology. All these blows have had an unfavorable effect on the Yugoslav economy [words indistince]. Our problem is that we were slow to react to all this. Our problem is also that the structure of our production is not adapted to the country's orientation toward export and this has exposed and further aggravated a state of affairs which we would have had to change in any case.

These disruptions in the world have revealed even more clearly the state of our economy and made it even more imperative that our country's strategy and orientation in the world aim at taking a greater share of the international division of labor. I say this so that it can be understood that this will continue for a long time and that we shall carry out our stabilization program even in the context of such disruptions in the world and struggle as a nonaligned country for the establishment of the new international economic order. This concept is gaining increasing support even in the developed world, but, as a battle won, is still not within sight.

It follows from this, Planinc stressed, that the stabilization program should today be adapted to the changed conditions in the world. We are forced to expose all the major weaknesses from which we are suffering in the internal development of our economy. Over the past 10 years we have developed very rapidly. We have built a series of new factories and capacities, new establishments -- educational, scientific and in the field of health -- and the face of our country has really changed. However, a great weakness of our development over the past 10 and perhaps even 15 years is that these new capacities were mainly oriented toward the domestic market and that we did not do what was assumed in much of the documentation prepared when such projects were being built; that is, ensure that these capacities produced goods for the world market and that their productivity was high enough to enable us to earn the amount of foreign exchange needed by the country for its further development. It is imperative that we raise our social productivity of work and export and win our appropriate place in the international division of labor.

If our production is spared any further strain imposed by the high level of world productivity, our own productivity will remain at its present low level. Conversely, if we do not raise productivity we shall, owing to fierce competition, have little chance of a place in the internaitonal division of labor.

How do we do our work today? Even in many of the stabilization programs [words indistinct] everyone guards his own production regardless of whether it is profitable to do so. Everyone watches his narrow territorial borders.

Speaking about the pricing policy, Planinc stressed that prices are high mainly because they are based on the performance of the least productive producers. Everyone wants to protect even those who are least productive. [Sentence indistinct] I think that when we speak about the stabilization program we must be aware of the fact that the conditions of economic activity will become more severe than they are now and that we must cease to tolerate the average performance, to tolerate the lowest performance of those who have isolated themselves behind their municipal borders.

Every municipality wants to protect its own factory regardless of its efficiency and finds ways or reserves or uses some other sources of funds with which to cover losses instead of creating the climate and conditions in which producers would be forced, for the sake of the workers themselves, to opt for the kind of production that yields higher income and promises better export opportunities.

Milka Planinc then spoke about producers becoming associated with each other. At our present level, she stressed, it is not possible to [passage indistinct].

This task must be discussed jointly, Planinc said, adding that we must all get on with work wherever we have slowed down. This was also noted by the 12th congress; that is, that we should get to work on this task and spur things on with all the necessary measures -- economic policy and every other measure. This kind of association of producers throughout Yugoslavia is indispensable to us, especially those producers who constitute a unit because of what they produce [words indistinct].

This seems to me to be indispensable, because without it producers will not be capable of higher productivity and of success on the international market. Moreover, this is the most important aspect, they will not be able to achieve mastery over social production.

Milka Planinc went on to say that the difficult problems caused by our having to adapt ourselves to world and domestic conditions are the reason why we will have to go through a period of unavoidable economies and tighten things where necessary. I have the impression, she added, when I am among working people and citizens that the world's and our own circumstances have not yet been sufficiently understood and grasped. Working people experience them through occasional shortages and think that it is the kind of problem that some secretariat in the Federal Executive Council will be able to resolve. If there is no coffee, somebody will see to it. If there is no oil, somebody will see to it. If there is no flour, again, somebody will see to it. But, Milka Planinc stressed, what we are talking about is a long period during which we shall have to have a program and during which we shall have to stay on our feet in the most unfavorable conditions, both as a system and as a country. It is natural, she said, that we can expect that among the countries that respect Yugoslavia as it is now we shall meet with understanding for our efforts to bridge this gap more easily. However, we must accept that it is indispensable to have a program for what we shall do [words indistinct].

Milka Planinc went on to speak about market supplies, stressing that it is among the most important joint tasks and adding that the system of keeping people supplied with their elementary needs must function and that there is no reason why it should not. Shortages may exist in some other field. It is therefore necessary, she stressed, in addition to all that must be done within the framework of the general economic policy, to do everything necessary to keep the population supplied with what it needs and to make sure that there are no disruptions in this field.

This is not the time to blame difficulties on others. Everyone should do his job. We in the federation must bear the responsibility, Planinc stressed, adding that it is necessary to do everything possible in the federation to ensure that economic policy continues to stimulate higher productivity of work, to restrict consumption more effectively within the real limits social production can sustain and to develop in the direction of replacing total administration with self-managing association and organization.

In such a situation the question of the policy of taxation becomes a very sensitive one. This particularly concerns the phenomenon of wealth, of the creation of material goods which are not based on work. The congress discussed this, the Central Committee and the socialist alliance of working people have adopted conclusions, Planinc stressed.

Milka Planinc went on to express the conviction that all the conclusions adopted at a high level are in vain unless things change and start moving in the municipalities. The central question in this respect, Planinc stressed, is that of opportunism, of inflexible taxation policy, which will create a situation in which we shall have to set up new commissions to investigate the origin of property instead of having the regulation taxation organs in the municipalities perform their functions, instead of creating the climate in which every citizen in this society has the moral and legal obligation to report his income to the municipal organs and thus be taxed in an adequate manner.

Speaking about the long-term stabilization program, Milka Planinc stressed that it must be a program of the whole of society. If everything that is prepared were sent to the Federal Executive Council, Planinc said, we would acquire 10,000 new responsibilities and would be adopting new economic measures, big and small. For this reason the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly and others must create the conditions needed to acquire control over the basic elements of the system where we are weakest at the moment. It is necessary to set up a dinar and foreign exchange system which will function in such a way that no one can spend what he has not created. That is the key question, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said at the end of her speech at the assembly of the Permanent Conference of Towns and Municipalities.

The assembly of the Permanent Conference of Towns and Municipalities of Yugoslavia continued work with a plenary discussion in the afternoon. About 10 representatives from towns and municipalities from all over the country spoke about their experiences in the efforts so far made to carry out their agreed tasks as efficiently as possible. They spoke about the untapped possibilities for higher export, the need for association and pooling of organizations of associated labor, possibilities for more rational house building, ways of settling communal problems and financing in the same field and about other questions.

The assembly of the Permanent Conference of Towns and Municipalities of Yugoslavia will end work tomorrow.

BULGARIAN ON TRIAL FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

LD231824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Skopje, Sep 23 (TANJUG) -- The trial of member of the Bulgarian nationality Boris Milosev, 49, for hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia has begun in the district court of Macedonia.

The bill of indictment charges defendant Milosev of instigating citizens of Skopje from 1978 to 1981 to overthrow the constitutional order in Yugoslavia. Milosev denied the authentic being of the Macedonian nation and propagated the socio-political order in Bulgaria. The trial continues.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA -- Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Ronald Strelec has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba. Until now he has been an adviser to the federal secretary of foreign affairs and head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 20 Sep 82 LD]